"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; brisk west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,423. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

REOPENS FIGHT ON CANAL TOLLS

Adamson Asks Congress to Order Uniform Rates for All Vessels for Two Years.

A TRYOUT FOR REVENUE

President Then, If Advisable, and Subject to Diplomatic Adjustment, Could Exempt Coastwise Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Panama Canal tolls question is again fairly before Congress in the form of a challenge to those who believe in discriminatory tolls in favor of American shippers. Representative Adamson of Georgia, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has control over the formulation of Panama Canal Zone legislation, introduced to-day his long-expected resolution providing that all ships passing through the canal shall pay the same rates.

The Adamson resolution developed great interest to-day, and there was considerable speculation as to whether it represents the Administration view of the situation, to be fought out as such in the Senate and the House. In actual practice the resolution provides for an experimental stage, but according to the friends of the policy of no exemption of Panama tolls for ships of the coastwise trade the Adamson measure is the first gun in the fight for a toll rate in which "no special interest is to be subsidized." It provides:

That the operation and enforcement of the following provision, "No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States," which provision is the second sentence in Section 5 of the act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Opening, Maintenance, and Operation of the Panama Canal, and the Sanitation and Government of the Canal Zone," approved Aug. 24, 1912, shall be and are hereby suspended subject to the following conditions:

At any time after the Panama Canal shall have been opened and successfully operated for two years, if, in the judgment of the President, the revenues derived from tolls of vessels other than those engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States shall be sufficient to defray the cost of maintaining and operating the canal and the expense of government and sanitation of the Canal Zone and all diplomatic questions touching the treatment of vessels as to conditions or charges of traffic at the canal shall have been adjusted, then the President is authorized to issue an executive order declaring such suspended exemption of full force and effect. From the date of such executive order such exemption shall be allowed and enforced, but until such executive order shall have been issued the vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States shall pay the same tolls required of other vessels.

Speaking of his resolution Representative Adamson said:

"This does not involve the principle or policy of granting a subsidy to a special interest, but it does afford an opportunity to try out and test the contention of both sides of the two other questions and ought to be approved by all.

"Those who advocated uniform tolls rested their cause largely upon the contention that the tolls would be needed to operate the canal. The most of those who advocated exemption for the coastwise trade professed that if the Government really needed the tolls to operate the canal they would not insist on the exemption, but they contended that there would be a surplus of tolls from other vessels, and that the exemption could well be afforded considering the plethora of revenue.

"On the other proposition, the advocates of uniform tolls, while it was still a domestic proposition, and before England had been heard from at all, considered the treaty stipulations and sought to avoid violation of them. The advocates of exemption, insisting that there was no violation of treaties, asserted that they would not consent to violate a treaty, and that if it really was a violation of a treaty they would not insist on the exemption. Their leading exponent on the floor of the House suggested that the exemption be made and that if England objected that a case be made for determination at The Hague. Since that exemption was made that gentleman and others of his associates object to arbitration at all.

"This resolution proposes two things: First, an experimental test to demonstrate whether or not the tolls will pay the expenses of operating the canal exclusive of the tolls of the coastwise trade; second, to afford opportunity to adjust all questions of diplomacy touching the tolls. Assuming that the advocates of exemption were sincere in their contention on these two propositions, it should not prove embarrassing to them at all nor be regarded as any abandonment of their position to pass this resolution to test the correctness of the contentions on the two propositions.

"If it is demonstrated that the tolls are sufficient to spare the tolls to the coastwise trade, the State Department will have time to adjust questions growing out of the treaty stipulations, and if the advocates of exemption are found to have been correct in their contention as to a sufficiency of revenue and the diplomatic questions are settled in their favor, an executive order will then put the exemption into force."

PLEASED AT RESOLUTION.

London Times Says It Shows President Is as Good as His Word.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.—The Times, commenting this morning on the Adamson resolution introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, says:

"Its introduction recognizes by implication the force of the British standpoint, that discrimination in favor of American shipping would be incompatible with the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty whereby Great Britain surrendered her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in return for equal treatment in the Panama Canal.

"There seems to be no reason to apprehend the rejection of the resolution which, in itself, affords further gratifying proof that President Wilson is as good as his word."

New Panama-Pacific Commissioners

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Gov. Glynn to-night signed the bill adding three memmbers to the New York State Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission.

CUBA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA. S Ltd. Trains daily. All Steel, Electric Lighted Pullmans. Atlantic Coast Line, 1,218 B'way.—Adv.

UNKNOWN STEAMER ASHORE

Lifesavers and Revenue Cutter Leave Norfolk, Va., to Aid Vessel.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 23.—An unknown steamer is ashore half a mile below Little Island. Lifesavers and the revenue cutter Onondaga have gone to her assistance.

Lifesavers have been unable to identify the vessel on account of a dense fog.

PRESIDENT OFF FOR A REST.

Plans to Do No Work While He Is at Pass Christian, Miss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—President Wilson left Washington at 10:45 o'clock for Pass Christian, Miss., where he will rest for three weeks. He plans to return to Washington on or about Jan. 13, the day after Congress reassembles.

Accompanying the President are Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Eleanor Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Passed Assistant Surgeon Grayson, U. S. N., the President's physician; Charles M. Swem, the President's personal stenographer; Secret Service Operatives Sloan, Wheeler, Murphy, and Jarvis, and some newspaper men.

The special car in which the President and the ladies of the party are traveling is attached to a regular train of the Southern Railway. Dr. Grayson and the others accompanying the President are in another car. The train is scheduled to arrive at Pass Christian on Christmas morning.

The President does not intend to do any work while he is away except in writing or answering such personal letters as may be necessary. Arrangements have been made at Pass Christian for giving the President every protection from annoyance or interruption, and Dr. Grayson has gone along to see that he has a complete rest.

Every policeman stationed at the White House, every messenger connected with the White House offices, every workman in the White House grounds, and every domestic servant in the White House, received a Christmas turkey today, with President Wilson's compliments.

One hundred and thirty turkeys were distributed. They ranged in weight from nine to twelve pounds, the average being about ten pounds. With turkeys selling in the local markets at 30 cents a pound this feature of the President's Christmas expenditures it supposed to have cost him about $400.

SALARY TOO BIG—HALDANE.

Lord Chancellor Thinks $25,000 Is Enough for Any One—Gets $50,000.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Lord Chancellor Haldane has expressed the opinion that he is not worth his salary. A Blue Book containing the evidence obtained by the Royal Commission on the Delay in the Law Courts, issued today, publishes this interesting fact.

In a discussion of the subject of Judges' pensions, Lord Haldane, replying to questions from Samuel Roberts, M. P., said he thought, generally speaking, £5,000 ($25,000) a year a very good salary to pay to anybody for public services.

Mr. Roberts—You think nobody is worth more than that?

Lord Haldane—I am inclined to think no one is worth more than that.

Mr. Roberts—Not even the Lord Chancellor?

Lord Haldane—I make no exception. Lord Haldane as Lord Chancellor receives £10,000 a year and is entitled to £5,000 a year when he goes out of office with the resignation or defeat of the Government or when he retires.

POKES FUN AT BRYAN.

London Paper's Comment on the Pineapple Juice Innovation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 23. — "'Wishy Washington' is still going through a process of adaptation to its environment," says The Pall Mall Gazette in commenting on Secretary of State Bryan's reported abandonment of grape juice in favor of pineapple juice because the latter, resembling champagne in appearance, will harmonize with the color scheme at diplomatic dinner tables. The paper adds:

"To assume a vice if you have it not is thus enrolled among the obligations of a Secretary of State."

RUSSO-AMERICAN WIRELESS.

St. Petersburg Government Said to Plan a Direct System.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—According to a St. Petersburg report, the Russian Government has decided to establish direct wireless connection with America.

Negotiations with a Norwegian wireless company have been nearly completed, it is added.

TOOK MERCURY, SAVED.

Mrs. Browning Was Deranged by Baby's Illness, Physician Says.

Mrs. Mary Browning, 26 years old, of 1,654 Barnes Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday afternoon, charged with having attempted suicide on Nov. 15 last by taking thirty grains of bichloride of mercury. She had just been discharged from the Fordham Hospital, the doctors having saved her life by scraping her kidneys.

Magistrate Breen received a letter from her family physician, Dr. J. B. Talmadge, of 1,359 Prospect Avenue, who stated that the young woman at the time she took the bichloride was temporarily deranged on account of the illness of her three-months-old baby. She had begun attending to her household duties, the physician said, before she should have and was not responsible for her actions when she attempted suicide.

Magistrate Breen asked her why she took the poison, and she said she made a mistake. She was discharged and went home to her child.

It's a Short Trip to Golden California.
California seems far away? Realize how near it has been brought in time by "GOLDEN STATE LIMITED" via Rock Island Lines. California is less than 3 days from Chicago or St. Louis by this luxurious train. Direct route of lowest altitudes. All-steel Pullman equipment. Interesting information from K. E. Palmer, 1,238 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

GIFTS TO EMPLOYES THE NATION OVER

Extra Pay and a Share in Profits to Mark the Christmas Season.

ST. LOUIS VERY GENEROUS

Unusual Gifts This Year — Pittsburgh Drops the Custom—Boston Bank Distributes $11,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—Nearly all banks and large corporations in St. Louis are making unusually large Christmas gifts to their employes this year. The State National Bank to-day voted a month's extra pay to every member of the staff, from President down to office boys, and among the other financial institutions which have voted from a week's to a month's extra pay are the Boatmen's, Franklin, German Savings, International, Merchants-Laclede, National Bank of Commerce, Third National, American Trust, Commonwealth, Mercantile, Mississippi Valley Trust, and the St. Louis Union Trust.

Five of the largest department stores have taken similar action, and the several hundred members of the Associated Retailers' Association this year, for the first time, made the giving of Christmas presents to employes a general movement.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company is dividing $96,000 among the brewery workers, the total equaling a week's extra pay for each.

The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, with a profit-sharing plan, is distributing the equivalent of a month's salary to employes, aside from an interest in an industrial farm where they spend Summer vacations without expense.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 23.—The First National Bank and the Wisconsin National Bank have given their employes half a month's salary each.

The Milwaukee Gas Light Company has given its employes 10 per cent of their annual salary. The International Harvester is giving each employe a week's pay, and the Illinois Steel Company is giving its office employes and Superintendents and foremen a week's pay each.

The Trostel Tannery has inaugurated as a Christmas gift a system of profit-sharing on a small scale, to be continued as a permanent part of the company's operations.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—There have been no announcements by Detroit corporations or financial institutions of Christmas gifts to employes. Extra dividends have been declared by some of the banks and by Parke Davis & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The Emporium, the largest department store aera, has given 10 per cent. of a year's salary to every one who has been in its employ longer than a year, and it gives a percentage of the year's profits to heads of the departments.

Rose Brothers, a large clothing and furnishing goods store gives away this Christmas $171,000 in paid-up Equitable Life policies. Those who have been with the firm for more than a year or less than three get $150; more than three years and less than five, $500; for five years or more, $1,000 to be made payable to desgnated beneficiaries so long as the man or woman insured remains in their employ.

Many banks and business concerns give cash Christmas gifts amounting to a week's salary or a percentage of the year's salary.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—The First National Bank of this city distributed to-day about $11,000 among its employes as Christmas gifts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—While no definite figures are obtainable concerning the aggregate of Christmas bonuses distributed among employes by the various large corporations, banks, and manufacturing concerns of this city, it is estimated that the gifts will fall a little short of the total of last year, while large brokerage offices will cut down their gifts materially.

A cash distribution out of its profits for the year has been made by the Miller Lock Company to its employes. The distribtion, in the form of dividends on earnings, was graduated on a basis of years of service and ranged from $200 down to $2.50 a person. Every employe received a Christmas token aside from the general dividend fund.

Six thousand dollars was distributed among the members of the Notaseme Company Operative and Beneficial Association, employes of the Notaseme Hosiery Company. This sum represented a year's contribution to a fund by the members of the association, and a like amount turned over by the company for the Christmas distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 23.—Corporations and banks here have discontinued gifts and the sharing of funds at Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Few of the Baltimore banks and corporations have as yet announced their Christmas favors to employes. The Merchants and Mechanics' National Bank, the largest in the city, will give 5 per cent. of annual salaries to officials and five-dollar gold pieces to the clerks. The Citizens' National Bank will present all employes with 10 per cent. of salary, and the Commercial Credit Company will give 5 per cent. Several other trust and banking corporations will give five and ten dollar gold pieces to clerks and 5 per cent. of salaries to officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 23.—Employes of a number of the larger firms and corporations in New Orleans will receive many thousands of dollars in gifts and Christmas gratuities. For several years past most of the larger banks have discontinued the practice, although the Hibernia, Whitney Central, and the Canal Louisiana still keep it up on a limited scale.

The fund raised by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange Members for Christmas gratuities this year approximates $800. This should give each of the regular employes about $80. A similar practice is

Continued on Page 3.

WINCARNIS IS just pure wine combined with beef and malt in palatable form. Leading dealers.—Adv.

The Passing of New Year's Customs.
Time was when the first of January was a day of much formality and joyous celebration.

Discourtesy Costly to Business.

Is the College Student a Joke?
Three articles you should read
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

TELLS OF AMERICAN PLOT FOR A THRONE

Countess Eulalia, Formerly Mrs. J. B. Stetson, Wanted to be Portugal's Queen, Says Coan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Asserting that he had been retained to help place Countess Santa Eulalia, formerly Mrs. John B. Stetson, wife of a famous hat manufacturer, on the throne of Portugal as its Queen, M. Blair Coan, chief investigator of the Illinois Senate White Slave Committee and a former Philadelphia newspaper man, has brought suit against G. Henry Stetson, son of the Countess, for $40,000 alleged to be due him for services in the "cause." The attorney for Coan caused a summons to be issued to-day against Mr. Stetson.

Before Mr. Coan left for his home in Chicago to-night he told the story of his claim against Mr. Stetson. He said he had been in Washington to sound the Taft Administration and the Senate as to its attitude in case an American should be placed on the throne of Portugal, following a successful revolution. He asserted that those he interviewed gave joyful assent, but he declined to divulge names.

Mr. Coan said the Countess sent $150,000 a year to the Count, who divides his time between Breslau, Germany, and Paris, to finance the prospective revolution. He declared further that the Count was on the point of coming to this city to consult his wife with a view to organizing an army on a large scale, when the Titanic sank and he grew fearful of the ocean and declined to trust himself on the sea.

Detailing what he alleged to be the facts to be told when his case came to trial, Mr. Coan said:

"In December, 1911, Mr. Stetson had control of a publication known as American Suburbs. W. S. Pearce was the business manager and represented Mr. Stetson. Mr. Stetson signed some papers, and, when it was too late, realized that American Suburbs had been consolidated with The House Beautiful, a publication of similar character, that a mortgage for $100,000 at 6 per cent. had been placed on the property, and that he was a minority stockholder only. Herbert Stone had been placed in full charge of the properties.

"Subsequently J. Lee Patton, a lawyer here, went to Chicago, where he saw me and I agreed to take a hand in the matter. In consequence, Mr. Stetson received $25,000 in cash and $100,000 in stock of the publishing company, which, however, has died since then. It was clearly understood that I was to receive one-third of whatever Mr. Stetson got back in return for my services in the matter and for going to Washington to sound sentiment in regard to the overthrow of the Portugal Republic, with the object of placing the Countess Eulalia on the throne as Queen. I have the affidavits of a number of persons who heard Mr. Stetson make the agreement to give me one-third of whatever he received from the settlement of the dispute with Pearce and the latter's associates.

"Mr. Stetson was the first to broach the subject of fomenting a revolt in Portugal. He told me that his mother was sending $150,000 a year to the Count, his stepfather, to finance the revolution, and that the Count's forces had actually had one unsuccessful battle in the Summer of 1912. It was arranged that the Count should come to this country to map out a plan of campaign, and that his wife would supply a amount of money necessary. But just then the Titanic sank and the Count got 'cold feet,' and declined to trust himself to the ocean.

"Mr. Stetson, in addition to the one-third, agreed to pay me $50 a week and expenses while I was in Washington in his mother's behalf, and he did so for a few weeks. Then came silence, and after repeated failures to receive replies to my letters I came here and consulted a lawyer."

Mr. Coan said Count Eulalia actually was a scion of the Braganzas of Portugal, the deposed royal family. He said nothing as to ex-King Manuel's sentiments toward Count and Countess Eulalia.

LUCKY BOTTLE FOR PEASANT

New Yorker Aids Irishman Who Picked Up Message Dropped Into Sea

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Canon Hannay (George A. Birmingham) tells the story of how an Irish family named O'Flaherty are to be benefited by the proprietor of New York magazine.

The magazine proprietor was traveling with his little daughter across the Atlantic. The girl wrote her name and address on a piece of paper, put it in a bottle, and threw it into the sea in midocean.

The bottle was picked up on the coast of Ireland by a peasant named O'Flaherty, who sent a letter to the magazine proprietor asking for help owing to his poverty. Canon Hannay at the request of the New Yorker investigated and confirmed O'Flaherty's story, so to-morrow morning the peasant, who is still unaware of his good luck, will receive a substantial gift of money from the New Yorker.

LANDIS BLACK HAND PREY.

Judge Has Had 20 Letters Threatening Blow-Up in Five Years.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Twenty "Black Hand" letters threatening to blow up his home have been received by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States Court in the last five years. This was made known yesterday when the Judge was hearing a case against John Folie, charged with writing three such letters.

"I just sent the letters to scare him," pleaded the prisoner.

"That's all the Black Hand letter writer ever does," remarked the Judge. "In the last five years I have had from a dozen to twenty such cases as this, and they all pleaded they never meant to carry out the threat, and I know they never meant to. How do I know? Because I have myself received more such letters than all that have come up in my court. However, I gave them the maximum sentence."

Folie pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

GILBEY'S "INVALID" PORT. The pure tonic wine—recommended by leading English doctors. At best wine merchants.—Adv.

MAY RETAIN WALDO; FEW WANT HIS PLACE

Mayor Mitchel Likely to Keep the Police Commissioner for a Time, Anyway.

Police Commissioner Waldo is to retain his office, at least for a month or two, according to the report that was current about the City Hall yesterday. It is well known that Mayor-elect Mitchel has had great difficulty in selecting a man to succeed Mr. Waldo. It was said yesterday that Mr. Mitchel had not been able to make up his mind on a Police Commissioner, and that in the meantime he was willing to allow Commissioner Waldo to serve.

The Police Commissionership has been a thorn to Mr. Mitchel ever since he has been considering his Cabinet, and the fact that there has been a dearth of applicants has given him considerable concern. During the last two weeks a number of prominent citizens have asked Mr. Mitchel to retain Commissioner Waldo.

The fact that Commissioner Waldo had a conference with Mr. Mitchel yesterday, and that several prominent citizens, including Jacob H. Schiff, argued at the dinner to the Commissioner on Monday night that he be retained, is said to have had some effect with Mr. Mitchel.

Mr. Mitchel would make no comment yesterday upon his slate. He said that he had gone over the names that had been submitted for Commissioners carefully and that he would announce his appointments by Dec. 31. He said that he would not be able to talk with any more applicants for positions, as he had spent a week or two with individuals who wanted appointments and that he had arrived at no conclusion as to whom he would appoint.

"I want to say," said Mr. Mitchel yesterday, "that I have been busy during the past week or two considering applications. There have been so many that I have been unable to see all the applicants. From now on I intend to confine myself to those whom I have picked out for consideration and want to talk to personally. In other words, I intend to make my own selections and from now on I will only have time to consider those whom I have made appointments with."

Among those who were at Mr. Mitchel's office yesterday were Oscar S. Straus and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Both waited in an ante room for more than half an hour before Mr. Mitchel could see them. When they came out they said that they had not seen Mr. Mitchel regarding appointments, but on personal business.

"I appreciate," said Mr. Rockefeller, "that Mr. Mitchel is very busy with his appointees, but I am one who did not come to see him about a job. I came to see him only on personal matters."

Mr. Straus said the same and Mr. Mitchel, later, said that he had talked with both Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Straus on personal matters. Others who saw Mr. Mitchel during the afternoon were Raymond B. Fosdick, ex-Commissioner of Accounts, and R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner. Mr. Fosdick has been mentioned for Police Commissioner, but he said most emphatically, a few days ago, that he would not take the job. Commissioner Smith is to be retained in his present position.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Mitchel had asked certain individuals to accept Fire, Health, and Street Cleaning Commissionerships, and that they were not the present holders of those places.

There was a report also that Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, had asked Mr. Mitchel to appoint a Republican as Commissioner of Accounts. There are several applicants for the job. The Republican organization is also anxious to obtain the appointment to the office of Corporation Counsel, but it is known that Mr. Mitchel feels that this is a personal appointment, and that he should be free to select any person he desires for the place.

Mr. Mitchel intends to be sworn in today as Mayor. Arrangements have been made with Supreme Court Justice Goff to perform that function.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Mitchel would make a speech on Jan. 1 and tell the public just what his Commissioners are expected to do. After the speechmaking is over the public will be allowed to file past the new Mayor and shake his hand. The ceremony will be held in the reception room of the City Hall at the same time that the new Board of Aldermen is holding its reception in the Aldermanic Chamber upstairs.

CRASS HAS SON LOCKED UP.

Boy's Business Ventures with Former Teacher Disturb Father.

Benjamin Crass, Vice President of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company of 3 West Fourteenth Street, had his son, Milton, 18 years old, arrested and locked up in the West Seventeenth Street Police Station yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. He told the police that when he upbraided his son the boy invited him take off his glasses and fight.

Mr. Crass said that he returned three weeks ago from a six months' business trip to Europe to find that Milton, who is one of a family of five boys and six girls, had left the De Witt Clinton High School. Milton, he said, with a former teacher at the school, was interested in a number of small business enterprises of which he did not approve. At the present time, he said, the boy was trying to arrange a lease for an office for one of the enterprises he had planned.

Milton Crass told the police that he was a general manager of the Efficiency Circulation and Subscription Company. He gave no address for the concern. He lived, he said, with his father at 8 West 131st Street. Young Crass was arraigned last night before Magistrate Marsh in the Men's Night Court. The Magistrate, after hearing the father's story, discharged the boy and told him to go home with his father and behave himself in the future.

"Your father," said the Magistrate, "has your best interest at heart, and if you are wise you will take his advice."

Mr. Crass left the court with his son.

No Xmas or New Year's dinner complete without Angostura Bitters. Delicious appetiser.—Adv.

WILSON SIGNS THE CURRENCY BILL; PROMISES FRIENDLY AID TO BUSINESS

Affixes His Signature at 6:02 P. M., Using Four Gold Pens.

LAUDS GLASS AND OWEN

President Writes to Leaders Congratulating Them on Their Achievement.

SENATE ADOPTS MEASURE

By Vote of 43 to 25, Majority Including Three Republicans and One Progressive.

BRISTOW ACCUSES OWEN

Charges That Bill Will Benefit Leader as Banker, Which Owen Denies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—President Wilson signed the Currency bill at 6:02 o'clock this evening, following the passage of the conference report by the Senate in the afternoon by a vote of 43 to 25, and the House's approval of that report last night.

Afterward the President took occasion to make a ten-minute speech couched in a conciliatory vein, evidently intended to assure business interests of his confidence that with the enactment of the measure conditions would improve throughout the country.

The signing of the bill, which was attended with considerable ceremony, took place in the President's oval-shaped room in the Executive office building. The President was surrounded by members of his family, most of his Cabinet officers, members of the Banking and Currency Committees of both houses, other Senators and Representatives, prominent officers of the Government, and newspaper men.

To the right of the President's desk stood Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Eleanor Wilson, and with them Miss Bones, a cousin of Mrs. Wilson and her personal secretary, while nearby were Miss Jeffries, the housekeeper of the White House, and Miss McAdoo, the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury. Grouped behind the President were the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, and the Postmaster General, as well as Speaker Clark, Senator Robert W. Owen, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency; Representative Carter Glass, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and Representative Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the House.

Christmas Spirit Prevails.

The Christmas spirit pervaded the gathering. While the ceremony was a little less impressive than that of the signing of the Tariff act on Oct. 3 last in the same room, the spectators were much more enthusiastic and seized every occasion to applaud. It was a happy group, but happiness was most apparent in the face of the President's wife. Mrs. Wilson and her daughters and Miss Bones were attired in street costume. Miss Eleanor Wilson removed her hat in order to give a better opportunity for witnessing the signing to Edward T. Brown of Atlanta, Ga., her mother's cousin, who stood directly behind her with his hands resting affectionately on Miss Eleanor's shoulders.

When the company had all assembled, the President sat down at the big mahogany flat-top desk, while Rudolph Forster, the executive clerk of the White House, placed before him the engrossed copy of the bill, printed on parchment, with the last page folded over for his signature. In addition to three plain gold pens purchased by the President with which to attach his signature, Senator Chilton of West Virginia had presented another gold pen, which he asked the President also to use.

With Senator Chilton's pen President Wilson wrote the words "Approved, 23, December, 1913," remarking as he did so: "I'll do the deed first, and then I'll have something to say." Then he took up one of the plain gold pens and wrote his first name, "Woodrow," with it. With the second of the plain gold pens he wrote the first syllable of his last name, and finished his signature with the other pen. "I'm using a series of pens," explained the President to the gathering. In response came the deep voice of Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois: "The bill came forth in installments."

Everybody laughed at this, of course, and there was another laugh when the President, as he reached for the fourth pen, remarked: "I'm drawing on the gold reserve."

Pens to Glass, Owen, and McAdoo.

The signing completed, the President rose, and, while the company surrounding him applauded with vigor, he handed one of his own gold pens to Representative Glass, another to Senator Owen, and the third to Secretary McAdoo, these three comprising the group that had drafted the currency measure in its original shape at the instance of the President.

Senator Owen had made arrangements for another souvenir of this important occasion. He had obtained a fac-simile of the engrossed copy of the bill printed on parchment, and before the President left the room he accommodatingly attached his signature to this document. So that Senator Owen has what to all intents and purposes appears to be the official draft of the currency act as enacted by Congress and approved by the President.

Turning to the men and women grouped around him, President Wilson began to speak slowly and distinctly in a conversational tone, with just a trace of hesitancy, suggesting diffidence. The President wore a gray business suit. In spite of his recent attack of the grip, he looked well, and it was plain to the spectators that the enactment of the currency law had buoyed up his spirits wonderfully.

There was frequent applause to punctuate what the President had to say in the course of his ten minute speech. Secretary McAdoo, who stood just behind the President, frequently nodded his head in approval. Chairman Owen looked grave, but Mr. Glass and Mr. Underwood fairly beamed.

After the speech nearly all those present shook hands with the President, congratulated him on the accomplishment of his currency legislation, and wished him a Merry Christmas.

In addition to those named, the company that witnessed the ceremony included Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President; Senator Kern, floor leader of the Senate; Senators Pomerene, Shafroth and James; John Skelton Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is regarded as slated for the important post of Controller of the Currency; Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Controller of the Currency; Senator Gore; Representatives Townsend, McCoy and Walsh of New Jersey, Heflin of Alabama, Korbly of Indiana, Phelan of Massachusetts, and Logue of Pennsylvania, and Byron O. Newton and Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Seretaries of the Treasury.

Tributes to Authors of Bill.

The President sent the following letters to Chairman Glass and Chairman Owen of the House and the Senate Banking and Currency Committees:

The White House, Washington,
Dec. 23, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Glass:

May I not express my admiration for the way in which you have carried the fight for the Currency bill to an extraordinarily successful issue?

I hope and believe that the whole country appreciates the work you have done at something like its real value, and I rejoice that you have so established yourself in its confidence.

With sincere admiration,
Cordially yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Carter Glass, House of Representatives.

The White House, Washington,
Dec. 23, 1913.

My Dear Senator:

Now, that the fight has come to a successful issue, may I not extend to you my most sincere and heartfelt congratulations and also tell you how sincerely I admire the way in which you have conducted a very difficult and trying piece of business?

The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude and admiration. It has been a pleasure to be associated with you in so great a piece of constructive legislation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Robert L. Owen, United States Senate.

Senate Adopts Bill 43 to 25.

After debate that began at 10 o'clock and lasted until 2:30 the Senate adopted the conference report by a vote of 43 to 25. All Democrats present, three Republicans and the only Progressive in the Senate voted for the report.

Mr. Perkins of California, and Mr. Gronna of North Dakota, both Republicans, who had voted for the final passage of the bill on Friday, voted against the report to-day, presumably because of the elimination of the insurance of bank deposits. Mr. Crawford of South Dakota, a Republican, of the Banking and Currency Committee, who voted for the bill on Friday, was not in town to-day. The moral effect of these losses was somewhat offset by the announcement that Mr. Fall of Arizona, a Republican, would have voted for the report had he been present. The Republicans who did so were Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, Mr. Norris of Nebraska, and Mr. Jones of Washington. The one Progressive was Mr. Poindexter of Washington. Mr. Ashurst of Arizona and Mr. Thomas of Colorado—both Democrats—criticised the elimination of deposit insurance, but finally voted for the report.

The vote on the adoption of the bill was as follows:

FOR ADOPTION.

DEMOCRATS.	DEMOCRATS.
Ashurst,	Ransdell,
Bacon,	Reed,
Bankhead,	Robinson,
Bryan,	Shafroth,
Chamberlain,	Sheppard,
Chilton,	Shively,
Gore,	Simmons,
Hitchcock,	Smith of Arizona,
Hollis,	Smith of Georgia,
James,	Smith of So. Carolina,
Johnson,	Swanson,
Kern,	Thomas,
Lane,	Thompson,
Lea,	Vardaman,
Lewis,	Williams.
Martin,	Total—39.
Martine,	REPUBLICANS.
Newlands,	Jones,
Norris,	Norris,
O'Gorman,	Weeks,
Overman,	Total—3.
Owen,	PROGRESSIVE.
Pittman,	Poindexter.
Pomerene,	Total—1.

AGAINST ADOPTION.

REPUBLICANS.	
Borah,	La Follette,
Bradley,	McCumber,
Brady,	Nelson,
Brandegee,	Page.
Bristow,	Perkins,
Burton,	Root,
Catron,	Sherman,
Clapp,	Smoot,
Dillingham,	Sutherland,
Gallinger,	Townsend,
Gallagher,	Warren,
Gronna,	Works.
Kenyon,	Total—25.

The debate was largely made up of attacks from Republican Senators on the exclusion of Republican conferees from working sessions of the Conference Committee. Mr. Weeks, however, though he finally supported the conference report, assailed its provisions regarding the make-up of the organization committee of the proposed new system and the elimination of the profits of country banks arising from the collection of out-of-town checks.

Mr. Weeks denounced the Organization Committee's personnel as the worst piece of partisan legislation of many years. While both sides had disclaimed any intention of making political gains out of the system, he said, the Organiza-

Continued on Page 2.

THE POOR MAN, HE HAS SIMPLE JOYS;
The rich have few, if any—
Their pleasure, while they taste it, clays;
Be glad—without a penny!
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

New Legislation Aims to "Organize Our Peace," He Says.

PROSPERITY TO BE FREE

Through Machinery for Untrammeled Credits for Merchants and Manufacturers.

NOT A PARTISAN MEASURE

But a Step Toward Those Business Readjustments Which the Country Has Decreed.

WILL HELP EVERY CLASS

And Be Serviceable to All the People, as the Party Intends Its Legislation Shall Be.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—After signing the Currency bill to-night President Wilson made a short speech to the little company that witnessed the ceremony.

In this address he made the expected reference to the Administration's attitude toward big business, his most tangible and decisive statement being that the new law, instead of being hostile to business interests as some of the critics had said, was "friendly and serviceable exactly what we intended it to be and what we shall intend all our legislation to be."

His speech in full was as follows:

"Gentlemen, I need not tell you that I feel a very deep gratification at being able to sign this bill, and I feel that I ought to express very heartily the admiration I have for the men who have made it possible for me to sign this bill. There have been currents and counter-currents, but the stream has moved forward.

"I think that we owe special admiration to the patience and the leadership and the skill and the force of the Chairmen of the two committees, and behind them have stood the committees themselves, exercising a degree of scrutiny and of careful thought in this matter which undoubtedly has redounded to the benefit of the bill itself.

"Then there has grown, as we have advanced with this business and the great piece of business which preceded it, evidences of team work that to my mind have been very notable indeed. Only constructive action, only the action which accomplishes something, fills men with the enthusiasm of co-operation, and I think that at this session of Congress we have witnessed an accumulating pleasure and enthusiasm on the part of membership of both houses in seeing substantial and lasting things accomplished.

"It is a matter of real gratification to me that in the case of this bill there should have been so considerable a number of Republican votes cast for it. All great measures under our system of Government are of necessity party measures, for the party of the majority is responsible for their origination and their passage, but this cannot be called a partisan measure. It has been relieved of all intimation of that sort by the cordial co-operation of men on the other side of the two houses, who have acted with us and have given very substantial reasons and very intelligent reasons for acting with us. So that I think we can go home with the feeling that we are in better spirits for public service than we were even when we convened in April.

First Constructive Measure.

"As for the bill itself, I feel that we can say that it is the first of a series of constructive measures by which the Democratic Party will show that it knows how to serve the country.

"In calling it the first of a series of constructive measures, I need not say that I am not casting any reflections on the great Tariff bill which preceded it. The Tariff bill was meant to remove those impediments to American industry and prosperity which had so long stood in their way. It was a great piece of preparation for the achievements of American commerce and American industry which are certainly to follow.

"Then there came upon the heels of it this bill, which furnishes the machinery for free and elastic and uncontrolled credits, put at the disposal of the merchants and manufacturers of this country for the first time in fifty years.

"I was refreshing my memory on the passage of the National Bank act, which came in two pieces, as you know, in February of 1863 and in June of 1864; it is just fifty years ago since that measure, suitable for that time, was passed, and it has taken us more than a generation and a half to come to an understanding as to the readjustments which were necessary for our own time. But we have reached those readjustments.

"I, myself, have always felt when the Democratic Party was criticised as not knowing how to serve the business interests of the country, that there was no use of replying to that in words. The only satisfactory reply was in action. We have written the first chapter of that reply.

ing them with critical, and sometimes with hostile eye. We have slowly been coming to this time which has now, happily, arrived, when there is a common recognition of the things that it is undesirable should be done in business, and the things that it is desirable should be done.

"What we are proceedig to do now is to organize our peace, is to make our prosperity not only stable but free to have an unimpeded momentum.

"It is obvious that it ought not need to be stated that nothing can be good for the country which is not good for all of the country. Nothing can be for the interest of the country which is not in the interest of everybody; therefore, the day of accommodation and of concession and of common understanding is the day of peace and achievement of necessity.

"We have come to the beginning of that day Men are no longer resisting the conclusions, which the nation has arrived at, as to the necessity of readjustments of its business. Business men of all sorts are showing their willingness to come into this arrangement, which I venture to characterize as the constitution of peace. So that by common counsel and by the accumulating force of o-operation we are going to seek more and more to serve the country.

A Measure to Serve All Classes.

"I have been surprised at the sudden acceptance of this measure by public opinion everywhere. I say surprised, because it seems as if it had suddenly become obvious to men who had looked at it with too critical an eye that it was really meant in their interest. They have opened their eyes to see a thing which they had supposed to be hostile to be friendly and serviceable—exactly what we intended it to be, and what we shall intend all our legislation to be.

"The men, who have fought for this measure, have fought nobody. They have simply fought for those accommodations which are going to secure us in prosperity and in peace.

"Nobody can be the friend of any class in America in the sense of being the enemy of any other class. You can only be the friend of one class by showing it the lines by which it can accommodate itself to the other class. The lines of help are always the lines of accommodation.

"It is in this spirit, therefore, that we rejoice together to-night, and I cannot say with what deep emotions of gratitude that I feel that I have had a part in completing a work which I think will be of lasting benefit to the business of the country."

Immediately after the Senate had voted on the measure a bill for the guarantee of bank deposits, a feature eliminated from the currency act, was introduced by Senator Williams, Democrat, and was sent to the Banking Committee, where it will be taken up after the holiday recess.

HITCH IN NAMING CONTROLLER

Senators Want J. Skelton Williams's Bank Connections Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A hitch has occurred in the effort to carry out the desire of President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo to have John Skelton Williams, now assistant Secretary of the Treasury, appointed to the office of the Controller of the Currency, whose responsibility and authority have been greatly increased by the new currency law which went into effect to-night.

Evidently at the instance of the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to which the nomination of the Controller would be referred, made inquiries to-day among fellow Senators to ascertain whether the nomination of Mr. Williams could be confirmed immediately if it was sent to the Senate this afternoon. He learned that enough opposition would develop to prevent any quick action.

It was said to-night that Senator Simmons had been told by at least three Republican Senators that they did not intend to consent to the confirmation of Mr. Williams's nomination until his previous banking and railroad connections had been inquired into carefully, and an equally careful scrutiny made of his official acts as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, particularly in connection with the deposit of $1,000,000 of Government funds with the Munsey Trust Company of Washington at the time this company purchased the United States Trust Company, which was in dificulties. As far as can be ascertained, no definite charges were made against Mr. Williams.

This attitude on the part of Senators seems to account for the fact that the nomination of Mr. Williams was not sent to the Senate by President Wilson to-day. A strong necessity exists for the appointment of a Controller, not merely because the office has been vacant for eight months, but on account of the important part the Controller will play in the organization of the new banking and currency system.

The new currency law provides that the system shall be put into execution by an organization committee to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Controller of the Currency. It was the intention to have a preliminary meeting of these officials to-morrow, and to devote much of the holiday recess to perfecting the plans for inaugurating the new system. But this programme has apparently met with a serious obstacle in the failure of the President to appoint a Controller at once. Constructively the Senate is still in session, and on that account it will be constitutionally impossible for the President to issue an ad interim or recess commission to Mr. Williams or any other person.

Although no plans had been perfected to-night for establishing the new banking and currency system, it is likely that Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston, constituting a majority of the Organization Committee, will have a conference on the subject to-morrow. Mr. Williams and Thomas P. Kane, the Deputy and Acting Controller of the Currency, will probably meet with them. The organization work can, of course, be mapped out informally by the two Cabinet officers and Mr. Williams.

The Federal Reserve Board created by the currency law is to consist of seven members, namely, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, both of whom shall be members ex officio, and five others to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each of the latter is to be selected from a Federal reserve district, with due regard to a fair representation of the different commercial, industrial, and geographical divisions of the country.

The five appointive members are to give their entire time to the business of the Federal Reserve Board. Their salary is based at $12,000 a year. The Currency Controller is to receive $5,000 additional salary for his services on the board. The new law provides that two of the appointive five members must be experienced in banking and finance. The terms of service on the board of the five members are to be two, four, six, eight, and ten years, respectively. Thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of ten years, unless removed by the President. One of them is to be designated by the President as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who will act as the active executive officer, and another as Vice Governor.

The measure also enacts that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the Controller of the Currency shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any position in any member bank.

No member of the Federal Reserve Board can be an officer or Director of any bank, trust company, or Federal reserve bank, nor hold stock in any banking institution.

TEST FOR FEDERAL BOARD.

Success of New System Depends on Its Personnel, Is Chicago View.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—John V. Farwell, President of the National Civic League, formed to conduct a campaign of education on the subject of the currency, considers the new law a good one. The league includes some of the best-known men in the United States and has one director from forty-two out of the forty-eight States. J. Lawrence Laughlin, financial expert and economist, is its Secretary.

"While the bill does not contain many of the provisions which the bankers and business men advised," said Mr. Farwell, "and includes some things they disapproved, it is much better than they hoped for.

"Such broad direct and contingent powers are given to the Federal Reserve Board that the success of the system will depend to a large extent on the personnel of that body. The first great requisite for one member of the board is that he should be a man of international reputation as a financier, so that confidence in the system will be world wide. The other appointed members should naturally be men of national reputation, and I believe we can trust the President to select the right ones."

Many of Chicago's National and State banks were preparing to come under the Federal reserve bank system in accordance with the terms of the new law. The matter will come before the stockholders at their meetings early in January.

Bankers, State and National, are all agreed that the new system should have a trial and no financier appears disposed to be too critical.

John K. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said:

"I feel we all should help to make it a success. If it is to be of any advantage to the State banks, of course, they will come in. The new system will not be of any particular advantage to our bank, as we do not carry large country balances or do much of a discount business. We will go in to help make a success of the business."

Chicago bankers are inclined to take an optimistic view of business now that the currency question is out of the way. They are practically unanimous in the belief that there will be marked improvement in conditions following the holidays.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 23.—Denver bankers are almost unanimous in the belief that the new Currency bill will be of great benefit to the business community, especially to the banking institutions, in spite of the fact that all of them regard the establishment of a central reserve bank as the best solution of the problem.

"I should say that the new law is 80 per cent. good," said John C. Mitchell, President of the Denver National Bank, "though I do not entirely agree with some of its provisions. If it is carried out according to its terms, we shall never have another panic, and its signing by President Wilson will do a great deal toward the restoration of confidence in financial circles and toward the stimulation of general business."

Charles S. Haughemut of the First National Bank said:

"The primary object of the bill is to diminish the chances of contraction in the money movement, and I believe that it will have that effect."

James S. Burger of the Hamilton National Bank said:

"I am a believer in the good effect the bill will have in the banking business, and that it will give a greater flexibility to our circulating medium—something that we have needed for many years."

CURRENCY LAW HITS PRIVATE BANKERS

They Will Not Be Eligible to Membership in National Bank Boards.

INCREASED LOANING POWER

$500,000,000 Additional Available in New York Banks Alone—Law Approved Here.

While general satisfaction with the Currency bill as finally passed was expressed here yesterday, one provision of it caused much discussion among bankers, who thought it calculated to make necessary the withdrawal from the Directorates of national banks of members who were partners in private banking houses. This would mean a considerable reorganization of the boards of many of the larger banks. The clause in question reads as follows:

Other than the usual salary or Director's fee paid to any officer, Director, or employe of a member bank and other than a reasonable fee paid by said bank to such officer, Director, or employe for services rendered to such bank, no officer, Director, employe, or attorney of a member bank shall be a beneficiary of or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business of the bank.

Private banking houses which bring out issues of securities frequently sell them at a profit to banks, which are large purchasers, especially of short-term notes. Any member of the private banking firm would receive, as his share of the profits of the business, a "consideration in connection with the business of the bank," it was reasoned, and this would make him ineligible as a Director of the bank.

Provision Designedly Inserted.

This provision, like many others, went through several metamorphoses during the progress of the bill through the two houses and the conference committee, and its seeming effect in this regard was brought to the attention of the members of the Administration most largely interested in the legislation. According to the information of local bankers yesterday, those who brought up the point were informed that it was not only open to this interpretation, but that it was the intention of the Administration so to interpret it; in other words, that the provision was there with a distinct purpose to compel the retirement of private bankers from national bank boards.

The matter had received attention by the private bankers of Boston, the local bankers said, and members of several houses there expected to terminate their official connection with national banks in the near future. One such member, it was said, had already presented his resignation from the boards of banks of which he was a Director.

With the Currency bill finally passed and uncertainties as to particular provisions ended, bankers in this city were disposed yesterday to drop their criticisms and to turn their attention to points involved in the practical establishment of the system. Some time ago a special committee was appointed by the Clearing House to study the practical workings of the bill, but little considerable investigation had been done changes in the bill became so frequent that the committee postponed indefinitely the conclusion of its labors and its report to the Clearing House Association. It is expected that this committee will now finish its work on the basis of the actual provisions of the law, and that a full meeting of the association will be called to discuss the points involved. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Chairman of the Committee, and his recent return from Europe, it is believed, will expedite the formulation of the report.

It has been apparent for some time that most of the national banks here would become members of the Federal reserve system, and this attitude has been strengthened by the changes made in the bill by the conference committee.

Jacob H. Schiff Is Gratified.

Jacob H. Schiff, who was one of the first to regard the bill with a kindly eye, said yesterday:

"I am very much pleased that the Currency bill is passed."

One of the practical points that came in for consideration yesterday was the reduction of the reserves required of banks in central reserve cities. Under the national banking law they are required to keep a reserve of 25 per cent. in cash in their own vaults. Under the new law they will have to keep only 18 per cent. of their demand deposits, including all deposits payable in thirty days or less, and 5 per cent. of time deposits running more than thirty days. Of this only a third need be kept in their own vaults. Seven-twelfths is to be kept on deposit in the Federal reserve bank, and the other five-twelfths may be kept either in vault or in the reserve bank.

There is little doubt that by the time the new system is in operation the reserve requirements of the New York Clearing House will have been modified to conform to the law. At present the requirement is 25 per cent. of the net deposits, and this provision was directly based upon the National Banking act. It was adopted soon after the enactment of that law. The records of the Clearing House do not show that any requirement on its part existed before that time. By mere analogy it is to be expected that the Clearing House will now reduce the requirements, just as they will be reduced by law, but aside from that the New York banks will want to take advantage of the increased loaning power given to them.

The aggregate net deposits of all bank members of the Clearing House at the end of last week were $1,281,539,000. On the present 25 per cent. basis, the required reserve was $320,389,750. No statistics are available of the amount of time deposits held by the banks, but they do not constitute a very large factor in either the national or State banks, as they do with the trust companies. Disregarding the reduction to 5 per cent. in the case of these deposits, the same reserve of $320,389,750 would suffice on a basis of 18 per cent., for deposits of $1,779,943,000, or $498,884,000 more than they had. In other words, it would make it possible for the banks to loan in deposit form practically $500,000,000 additional. This situation would, of course, be materially modified by withdrawals of deposits by interior banks, made necessary by changes in their own reserve requirements.

Increases Reserve Requirements.

As against this reduction there is an immediate effect in the direction of increasing the reserve requirements, or rather of reducing the extent to which their present funds may be counted as reserves. This is in respect to the fund now maintained in the Treasury Department for the redemption at national bank notes, which amounts to 5 per cent. of the circulation outstanding. Under the national banking act this 5 per cent. fund could be counted as part of a bank's reserve, but the new act specifically provides that this shall not be done hereafter. This clause takes immediate effect, and the result will be that the New York City banks cannot count as reserve the redemption funds maintained by them, which at the end of last week amounted to $2,338,000, and were included in their reserves. For the whole country the amount so removed from reserves, on the basis of the last reports to the Controller of the Currency on Oct. 21, is $35,808,000.

The distinction between demand and time deposits in the reserve requirements is likely, in the view of some bankers, to bring about a conversion of some portion of the deposits held by the banks, in order to take advantage of the reduction from 25 per cent. to a 5 per cent. reserve.

"Corporations that keep large accounts," said one banker, "might enter into agreements with their banks that they would not withdraw, say, 50 per cent. of their customary balances without more than thirty days' notice, which would make that 50 per cent. practically a time deposit. The bank could pay interest on this portion, for it could well afford to do so in view of the release of four-fifths of the cash now held against it. Commercial houses that borrow from banks on their paper often make agreements to leave some part of the proceeds—for instance, 20 per cent.—on deposit, and these balances could readily be put in the form of time deposits, with the advantage of a lower reserve."

It probably will be necessary, under the new rules, for the Clearing House to accept checks on the Federal reserve bank in payment of debit balances at the Clearing House, as the amount of cash the banks will be required to keep in vault may at times be insufficient for the purpose in the case of those institutions that handle large transfers of funds at various times. It is not unusual for a bank with $100,000,000 deposits to have a balance of $10,000,000 against it after the day's clearings. It would be required to have only $6,000,000 cash in vault, and, if it had no more than required, would fall far short of enough cash to meet the debit at the Clearing House. It would have at least $7,000,000 in the Federal reserve bank, however, and could draw on this by check.

EXPECTS BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Irving T. Bush Sees the Beginning of a Cycle of Prosperity.

Certainty that the new currency law will result in a healthy revival of business and, in general, work great good to the country's international relations was expressed last night by President Irving T. Bush of the Bush Terminal Company. He returned from an extensive trip through Europe on Monday, where he studied the financial and commercial situation. Mr. Bush, who headed the currency agitation of the Merchants' Association and was associated with other bodies in similar movements, says that he has unlimited faith in President Wilson's ability to steady every wavering prop in the commercial and economic structure.

"With the signing of the Currency bill by President Wilson I become an optimist," said Mr. Bush. "This does not mean that we may expect a great expansion of American business to-morrow or next week, but it does mark, in my opinion, the beginning of the next cycle of national prosperity. Tariff uncertainty is over, and the currency measure, after the proper establishment of the system, will put this country in a position to take its place as an international money power and will give us a financial machine which will make us as nearly independent of foreign countries as it is possible for any nation to be.

"We do not want a boom here, but we hope for a restoration of normal conditions and an opportunity for American industry to expand. President Wilson has given the country what it has clamored for—a real revision of its tariff laws—and has been the first President to appreciate the vital importance to the future prosperity of this country of an adequate banking and currency system. A man who has carried through in less than ten months these two great measures can be trusted to inaugurate a sane and intelligent general legislative programme which will not injure legitimate business."

The bookkeeper who secured a good position by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of many successful advertisers. See next to last page to-day.—Adv.

WILSON SIGNS CURRENCY BILL

Continued from Page 1.

tion Committee would be composed only of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Agriculture and the Controller of the Currency—all Democrats. These men would have the right to designate regional districts to suit themselves and to leave on the new system a deep partisan mark.

Bristow Accuses Owen.

Mr. Townsend of Michigan took the same view, but the excitement of the session came when Mr. Bristow of Kansas, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and the most radical Republican in the Senate, denounced Senator Owen for voting in conference as a banker to increase his private fortune. Republicans had been excluded from conference, he said, because the Democratic leaders feared they could not control all the Democratic conferees and wished to prevent a merger of disaffected Democrats with the Republicans. Some of the decisions of the conference would have been different, said Mr. Bristow, if the Republicans had been in attendance.

"The Senator from Oklahoma," (Mr. Owen) Mr. Bristow charged, "has accepted the most vicious provisions of the Aldrich plan and covered them with a mask to mislead the people. I charge that the bill has been drawn in the interests of the banks, and that the Senator from Oklahoma is interested in banks. He has voted to increase his personal fortune. The Senate conferees under Mr. Owen's leadership have consented to increasing the dividends payable to member banks from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. The committee's actions in favor of the banks would have made Alexander Hamilton blush."

"The Senator's remarks," replied Mr. Owen, "are in violation of the rules, but I do not wish to dignify them by invoking the rules. The Senator knows that for years I have advocated the guarantee of bank deposits. The House committee now is drafting a measure

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that will treat the subject much more thoroughly than did the provisions dropped from the pending bill. Twenty-four years ago I owned stock in a little bank in Oklahoma, but the charge that I am acting to increase my own fortune is ridiculous and false."

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, the ranking Republican of the Banking and Currency Committee, bitterly assailed the Democratic handling of the conference and the injection of partisanship into the organization committee.

"I have seen two Democratic Administrations come and go in the course of my public service," continued he. "Now I have seen a third Administration come. I expect to see it go."

Mr. Owen did not succeed in his attempt to convince the Senate that after the Democrats in preliminary session had completed a draft of the report the Republicans could have participated in a "full and free conference."

Harassed by Republicans.

The Republican Senators continued to harass Mr. Owen with the statement that the admission of Republicans to the conference would have effected changes improving the report until, what seemed a fit of anger, Mr. Owen said the measure was a party question, and had to be passed by party discipline.

"I did my best in committee," Senator Owen said, "to avoid making the bill a party measure. But I found it was impossible. The Republicans made it a party measure first, lining up solidly on one side with a single Democrat. When I saw that as a non-partisan measure nothing could be accomplished, I did the only thing left to do, and made it a party measure, and the results have justified me. In conference, if Democrats had joined with Republicans to vote down their colleagues, I would have considered it an act of party perfidy."

The vote was taken at 2:30 P. M. when Mr. Owen ended, and the engrossed bill was rushed to the House for the Speaker's signature. Before it returned the Senate had agreed to the House resolution providing a recess until noon of Jan. 12, and had gone into executive session.

The bill was received in secret session and the Vice President signed it before the doors were open. Adjournment was taken with the doors still closed, and when they were thrown open it was found that only four Senators remained on the floor. Most of them had already caught trains for home. Speaker Clark placed his signature to the enrolled parchment copy of the Currency bill at 13 minutes to 3 o'clock, in the presence of the House.

After its late session of last night the House had taken an adjournment until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to await the acceptance of the conference report by the Senate. When it met the action of the Senate had not been "messaged" over to the House and a recess was taken until 3 o'clock. While the House was in recess the bill, in its final enrolled form, bearing the signature of Vice President Marshall, was received at 13 minutes to 3 o'clock. As the House had recessed until 3 o'clock orders were given to employes to turn the hands of the clock over the Speaker's desk forward twelve minutes, to make the time 3 o'clock, and the enrolled copy of the bill was then signed.

Clark Congratulates Country.

Speaker Clark, after signing the bill, issued a statement as follows:

"Most assuredly the country is to be congratulated on the fact that, at last, the Currency bill is upon the statute books; for in such matters of great pith and moment, it is the uncertainty that hurts—even where a bill might be the sum total of human wisdom on any particular subject. Now, all men of intelligence will know very soon what the Currency bill contains and what it means, and can conduct their affairs accordingly.

"My own judgment is that it will be satisfactory to the country in a high degree—at least I hope so. The fact that a large number of Republicans and Progressives voted for our bill is proof positive that the country is well pleased with the bill.

"So many of them so voted that it may not improperly be denominated a non-partisan law. We certainly have ample cause for self-congratulation that in nine months we have passed a bill revising all the tariff schedules and a bill thoroughly revising and overhauling our currency system—presenting bills so fair and so wise that even political partisanship gave way to such an extent that many Republicans and Progressives voted with us.

"Our two bills are excellent samples of constructive legislation. The tariff bill is working well, and now that the uncertainty as to the Currency bill is removed, I hope and believe that the country is entering upon a long period of prosperity.

"Everybody in any way responsible for these two bills is to be congratulated on the results."

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OWEN-GLASS BILL FRUIT OF 1907 PANIC

Aldrich Bill a Forerunner, but Its Authorship Helped Its Defeat.

WILSON CARRIED HIS POINT

Was Insistent Upon Government Control of Reserve Board, and Bankers Acquiesced.

The movement for banking and currency reform, which has now borne fruit in the enactment of the Owen-Glass bill, really had its inception in the panic of 1907 and the period of financial dislocation that followed it.

With a few exceptions the banks had managed to weather that storm, so far as the difficulties of an inelastic currency were concerned, by means of Clearing House loan certificates. These certificates, which had been resorted to in earlier times of stress, were based upon the assets of the banks that were in trouble, consisting largely of commercial paper, and this recourse, under the necessity that knows no law, has been instrumental in leading up to a point where commercial paper is to be made the basis of a national currency. This development has only followed the line of European experience, and the system is similar in principle to that of England, Germany, and France.

The point at which the present currency system broke down in 1907 was in the requirement that Government bonds must be deposited with the Treasuhy in order to obtain banknotes. There are just so many Government bonds at a given time, and the supply does not instantaneously increase the moment there is a stringency of currency. When the depositors of the banks demanded the return of their funds in the dark days of 1907, the banks were unable to oblige them.

Unrealizable Assets in 1907.

They were not insolvent. They had plenty of good assets, including millions of dollars' worth of commercial paper, most of it not yet due. There was no commercial paper market outside of the banks themselves, and their depositscrs would not accept these obligations of others, no matter how good they might be at maturity, in lieu of the currency to which they were entitled. It was impossible to turn the assets of the banks into currency, but the strain was relieved to some extent by agreement among the banks to take a sort of currency based upon these assets in settlement among themselves.

At the end of each day's clearings some banks have credit balances and others debit balances, which offset each other. Those banks on which demands were heaviest, or of which the reserves had been drawn down to the lowest point, were enabled by agreement to take their paper to the Clearing House and obtain on its security Clearing House certificates, an ample margin of safety being retained, and all the paper being passed on by a committee of the shrewdest bankers in town. These certificates were made good in settlement of debit balances at the Clearing House and passed current among the banks, but not among the public.

Following the panic there was a widespread demand among bankers and business men for a reform of the system in such a way as to give elasticity to the currency by making it possible for the banks, without resort to extra-legal methods, such as the issue of Clearing House certificates, to obtain currency on the security of their short-term assets. Even before the panic, in the early months of 1907, efforts at legislation had begun with the introduction of the Aldrich and Fowler bills, but the country was not ready then or for a long time afterward to give its serious attention to the problem.

In the Winter after the panic Senator Aldrich again sought remedial legislation, while in the lower house proposals of a radically different nature were brought forward. It proved impossible in the state of public opinion at that time to make any thorough-going reform, and in the end only an emergency measure was passed, and that after a bitter fight and long debate. It was in the effort to defeat this Aldrich-Vreeland bill that Senator La Follette made a new record for a filibustering speech that covered parts of several days.

Vreeland Bill a Dead Letter.

The Aldrich-Vreeland bill, which was afterwards re-enacted, is still on the statute books, but has never been put to use, partly because no such crisis as that of 1907 has since arisen, and partly because its machinery is cumbersome and its restrictions rigid. In a general way, it was intended to provide the element of elasticity that was lacking in the national bank note currency. There was no effort to displace that currency, but to superimpose an additional element which should be elastic in the fullest sense—that should come into being when occasion arose, and that should automatically be canceled through the imposition of a tax which should prevent it from being kept out after the need had passed

This was followed up by provision for the appointment of a National Monetary Commission to make a comprehensive study of European systems and to test the theories of experts in this country and abroad with a view to devising an entirely new system. With the Aldrich-Vreeland act as a safety valve in case of a sudden crisis, the plan adopted was to proceed calmly and at leisure to formulate the best possible scheme. It was also recognized that a great part of the work of the commission would be to arouse an intelligent public interest in the subject and to obtain the support of the business men of the country, who were the greatest sufferers on the panic.

Many months were spent in investigations, many volumes of information were published, and much was done through public meetings and the press to cultivate public sentiment. Senator Aldrich was Chairman of this commission and continued in that capacity after his retirement from the Senate. It was his avowed ambition to become the father of a modern banking and currency system for this country.

The Aldrich Bill Killed.

The report was finaly submitted to Congress with proposed legislation which took the name of the Aldrich bill. This in itself was unfortunate for the cause of currency reform, inasmuch as Senator Aldrich was regarded as the very flower of that school of political thought against which the tide of progressivism had already for some time been rising. The bill was fought, regardless of its merits, because it was the Aldrich bill. It was fought also on its merits because of its proposal for a central bank, against which were raked up all the sins of the first and second banks of the United States and the abuse of power for political ends with which their names were connected.

The thing above all others that killed the Aldrich bill was the pronounced sentiment of the public against not only a central bank, but a central bank managed and operated by the bankers of the country. It was also attacked as unsound because it permitted the banks to hold as reserve money the very notes that were to be issued against their assets.

The American Bankers' Association, which later was to fight the Owen-Glass bill so hard, unanimously indorsed the Aldrich bill at its annual convention, but the country would have none of it. More than a year ago it became patent even to its sponsors that it was as dead as Julius Caesar.

Then came the national election of 1912, and the Republican Party, which had favored the bill to some extent, was swept out of power. The triumphant Democracy had been elected on a platform drawn by William J. Bryan, which specifically denounced the Aldrich bill and the plan for a central bank. It recognized, however, the necessity for currency reform and the existence of a public sentiment for it, which had been fostered and developed by the National Monetary Commission, if it had accomplished nothing else. In fact, the ground was prepared by the commission for the legislation that has just been eenacted, and the Owen-Glass bill contains some of the principal features of the Aldrich bill, described in part in almost the same language.

Wilson's Call for Currency Reform.

President Wilson was not slow to emphasize the duty of the Democratic Party in the direction of currency reform and made it, with tariff revision, the function of a special session of Congress which he called to meet on April 15. The two subjects were interrelated not only by the pressing demand for both, but by the President's conviction that the need of an elastic currency was quite likely to make itself felt upon the enactment of a new tariff which might unsettle business conditions, at least in some industries.

The leading bankers, feeling that their association had shared in the unpopularity accorded to the Aldrich bill, decided to remain discreetly in the background until the Administration should have formulated its ideas, and the Executive Committee at its meeting at Briarcliff last Spring contented itself with offering its services to Congress and declaring for legislation concurrent with that on the tariff. The Currency Commission of the association held no meeting in the meantime, and it was not until the bankers individually had been asked by a sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee to submit their views in answer to a series of questions that the commission was called together at Atlantic City early in the Summer.

It so happened that while the commission was in session a draft of the Glass bill, which had been prepared in private, was published. It provided, as the Aldrich bill had, for currency based on commercial paper, and this in the eyes of the bankers was good. But instead of a central bank it provided for a series of regional banks, loosely bound together by a Federal Reserve Board, thus diluting the concentration of reserves which was felt to be a strong safeguard against panic. This Federal Reserve Board, while in a sense a central bank under another name, was distinct from that provided for by the Aldrich bill in that the latter had no bank to operate and no mechanism to bring and keep the central organization in active touch with the banking functions of the country. Instead of being under the control of bankers, as in the Aldrich plan, it was to be constituted of political appointees, three members of the Cabinet, and the other four named by the President, only one of whom was required to be a man of banking experience.

Bankers Fought the Glass Bill.

While the banking principles of the bill were similar to those of the Aldrich plan, these changes were strongly resisted first by the Currency Commission, then by a conference of bankers from all parts of the country, and finally by the convention of the American Bankers' Association at Boston in October.

The Administration stood firm, however, on the principle of Governmental control, and the bankers came to see that it was useless to oppose this feature. They continued their objections, however, to a purely political board, to the compulsion on the national banks of joining the system and subscribing capital of the reserve banks or ceasing to be national banks, and to the issue of the new notes "purporting to be Treasury notes" and redeemable by the Government. Many other provisions that were considered unsound from an abstract banking standpoint were also attacked, and of these a good many have been corrected.

To heed was paid to the more general objections, and the opposition of the bankers in the last few weeks had become listless because hopeless. While the bill was under consideration in the Senate something of a seasation was occasioned by the presentation of an entirely new plan by Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank. This called for a central bank, under full Govermental control, owned by the public through subscription to its stock. Despite the support it gained, the suggestion came too late, and President Wilson let it be known that the Owen-Glass bill, in its structural features, would not be changed.

Banks Accept the Inevitable.

There was a change in banking sentiment, too, after the Boston convention, and many bankers said privately that they would be content to accept the bill as having good features, far outweighing the bad ones, to which exception had been taken. Some of the banks that had fought the bill hardest, seeing that it was foreordained by the Administration, stopped talking of taking out State charters and said, though not publicly, that they were ready to join, if not to lead, the procession into the Federal reserve system.

MANY CITIES SEEK TO BE BANK CENTRES

Applications Far Exceed the Number of Regional Districts Named by Currency Law.

COMMITTEE'S FIRST TASK

Its Selections Likely to Include New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. — The first duty of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, which is to consist of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, and the new Controller of the Currency, will be to designate the Federal reserve cities. Under the law there are to be not less than eight or more than twelve of them.

At the same time the Reserve Bank Organization Committee must divide the continental territory of the United States into districts. Each of these districts is to contain only one Federal reserve bank. The number of such districts will therefore correspond to the number of Federal reserve banks to be organized.

There is considerable speculation here as to the probable location of these Federal reserve banks. The number of large cities in which movements are being organized with a view to having them designated as banking centres is greater already than the maximum number of reserve districts and reserve cities named under the law.

All national banks are required by the law to become members of the Federal reserve banking system or surrender their charters. Each of these banks is required to subscribe 6 per cent. of its paid-up capital stock and surplus. If all national banks enter the system and subscribe this 6 per cent. of capital, the latter being $1,056,345,784, and of their surplus, which is $725,333,629, their subscriptions will aggregate $106,000,764.

The member banks would pay one-sixth in cash, one-sixth in three months, and one-sixth in six months. This would give a paid-up capital of $53,450,000, to which would be added about $150,000,000 of Government funds, deposited with the Federal reserve banks, making a total of $203,450,382 cash, of which two-thirds could be used for discounting. The relative proportion of subscription to the Federal reserve banks which will be subscribed by the national banks, if all enter the system, will be 55 per cent. for the country banks, 26 per cent. for the reserve city banks, and 19 per cent. for the central reserve city banks.

The capital and surplus of banks entering the system, and the relative aggregate of the capital and surplus of prospective member banks in financial centres throughout the country, will be carefully considered by the reserve bank organization committee. The new currency law makes it mandatory upon this organization committee to apportion the districts with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business, but these districts are not necessarily to be coterminous with any State or States.

The only cities in which the capital and surplus of national banks are in excess of $25,000,000, with the approximate capital and surplus of such banks located in them, are as follows:

Boston, over $45,000,000; New York City, over $249,000,000; Philadelphia, over $65,000,000; Pittsburgh, over $53,000,000; Chicago, over $69,000,000; St. Louis, over $32,000,000, and San Francisco, over $43,000,000.

If these seven cities were chosen the number selected would be one less than the minimum and five less than the maximum allowable under the new law.

The next largest national banking centres, according to the aggregate capital and surplus in their national banks last year, were:

Baltimore, $20,000,000; Washington, $10,000,000; New Orleans, $8,00,000; Louisville, $8,000,000; Cincinnati, $20,000,000; Cleveland, $13,000,00; Indianapolis, $5,000,000; Detroit, $6,000,000; Milwaukee, $9,000,000; Minneapolis and St. Paul, $19,000,000; Kansas City, $11,000,000; Omoha, $6,000,000; Denver, $7,000,000; Los Angeles, $8,000,000; Seattle, $5,500,000, and Portland, $5,800,000.

In this second list there are sixteen cities which, with the seven metropolitan national bank centres enumerated above, would give a total of twenty-three national banking centres. There is fifteen more than the minimum and eleven more than the minimum number of Federal reserve cities that may be designated. Consequently, with this list before them, the members of the Organization Committee will have to throw out not less than eleven and not more than fifteen.

There is no doubt here that New York and Chicago will be designated as regional centres. Pittsburgh, Boston, and St. Louis are also regarded as practically certain to be chosen.

Other selections to be made will be naturally influenced by the fact as to whether the Organization Committee is going to establish eight reserve cities or twelve in the beginning. It is believed here that the number of reserve cities between eight and twelve will depend somewhat upon the application of banks throughout the country for admission into the new system. While all national banks are required to subscribe stock in the regional banks or go out or the National Banking System,, all State banks and trust companies will also be eligible, and many of tiie latter are expected to join the reserve system.

Philadelphia is a strong candidate for selection as a regional reserve city, and can show that the aggregate capital and surplus of that city's national banks are almost as large as the capital and surplus of the national banks of Chicago. In this respect Philadelphia ranks third among the country cities, being next to New York and Chicago. Baltimore and Washington bankers are also desirous that their cities be made regional reserve centres. Some members of Congress believed that Washington would be made a regional centre because the Federal Reserve Board would be at the seat of Government, but the aggregate capital and surplus of Washington's national banks is only $10,000,000.

Many Western men have contended that there should be two regional cities on the Pacific Coast. San Francisco would undoubtedly be one of them, but there would be keen rivalry between Portland and Seattle. Others believe that Minneapolis or St. Paul should be chosen as a regional centre to accommodate the region between Chicago and the Pacific Coast. The combined capital and surplus of the national banks of Minneapolis and St. Paul is over $19,000,000, and this is practically that of the capital and surplus of the national banks of Baltimore or Cincinnati.

Southern men have been rather confident that New Orleans would be chosen as a regional centre. While the capital and surplus of the national banks of New Orleans are only $8,000,000, that city is the greatest of Southern ports, and it is pointed out that the law requires that the districts should be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business.

While every list of probable cities is, of course, wholly speculative, there is much gossip here as to the probabilities of the situation. One list of twelve cities, from which eight to twelve regional reserve centres will be chosen, embraces New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, St. Paul, St. Louis, Washington, and Louisville. Another list substitutes Cincinnati for Louisville.

BANK APPLICATIONS POUR IN.

City Institutions Race to be Among the First to Enter System.

After the Currency bill had passed both houses and was ready for the President's signature yesterday there was a race on the part of some banks to be the first to give their adhesion to the new order. One of these was the National Reserve Bank of this city which sent a telegram to President Wilson at 5:50 P. M., eleven minutes before he signed the bill, saying that it wished to become a member of the system, and hoped it would be an entire success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—National banks all over the country are notifying the Treasury Department by letter or telegraph that they desire to comply with all the requirements of the Glass-Owen Currency bill. The Batavian National Bank of La Crosse, Wis., was the first to make application for membership in the Federal reserve organization, its notice to the Secretary of the Treasury having been sent on Dec. 5.

The first New York City banks to apply sent in their applications to-day. They are the National Reserve Bank, the Gotham National Bank, and the Harriman National Bank.

The Second National of Philadelphia is the first bank of that city to apply. The greater number of banks that have so far made applications are located in the West and South.

St. Louis, Cleveland, Denver, Seattle, and Philadelphia were represented by one or more applications. Three trust companies, one in St. Louis, one in Baltimore, and Washington were among the applicants.

The Clearing House Associations of Kansas City, Mo., and Atlanta expressed approval of the law, and their intention to recommend to member banks the desirability of entering the new system.

George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago telegraphed that he expected to recommend entrance into the system to the shareholders.

Among other cities which sent applications were Savannah, Ga.; Houston, Texas; Birmingham, Ala., and Norfolk, Va.

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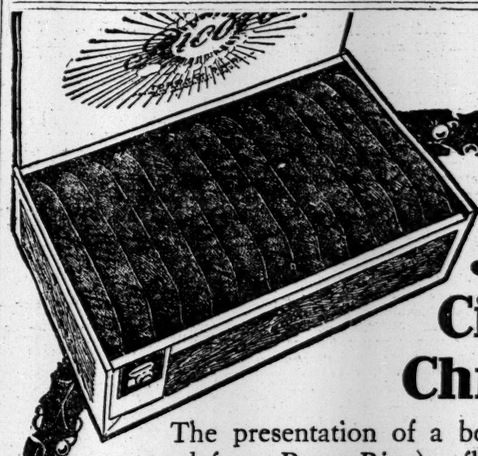

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BANK RUNS GO ON DESPITE HUERTA

Mexico City Business Men Doubt If Bank Reserves Are Sufficient to Meet Note Issues.

TWO PAPERS SUSPENDED

Government Said to Have Feared Publication of Bad News—A Military Train Blown Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 23.—Despite the efforts of the Government to establish confidence in business and financial circles, the banking situation continued critical to-day.

All the local banks suffered from runs of considerable size. They paid out only such amounts as they thought wise, and these did not exceed 200 pesos except in rare cases. The banks have notified their depositors that they will not accept checks on account, these being held for collection if on local institutions and not accepted at all if on State banks.

Considerable uneasiness is evident in business circles, where some doubt exists as to the existence of sufficient bank reserves to cover the issues of notes. Several small establishments posted notices to-day that they would not accept bills, as they were unable to make change. When bills are pressed on them the accounts of customers are generally charged, as the merchants are unwilling to let their silver go.

La Tribuna, an afternoon daily and former organ of Gen. Felix Diaz, was suspended by the Government to-day. Following the forced suspension yesterday of La Nacion, the Catholic organ, this caused much adverse comment by the public. It is believed that both papers had sensational news which the Government feared would be printed.

The rebels are reported to have dynamited a military train escorting a passenger train, at Charcos, north of San Luis Potosi. The passenger train returned to Venado, where a small garrison went out to meet the rebels. They are reported to have been defeated and practically annihilated, the Federal dead being estimated at more than 100.

Huerta Holds a Reception.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 23.—All the banks in the capital opened their doors to-day in accordance with the agreement made with the Clearing House last night. Only limited amounts were paid out by the Bank of London and Mexico to the many depositors who applied.

It was thought that the announcement made in the morning papers that the Clearing House would handle checks might serve to direct into that channel the efforts of depositors to obtain their money, but confidence has been so much disturbed that the public generally adheres to its open method of making personal efforts to obtain the return of its deposits.

The heaviest depositors of the Bank of London and Mexico are placing their accounts with various banks for collection as was expected by bankers here.

Provisional President Huerta revived to-day the custom which prevailed under the régime of Porfirio Diaz, of celebrating with formality the birth of the chief executive. He was born on Dec. 23, 1854.

Before daylight this morning, military bands from the regiments which have their headquarters in the Federal capital marched up and down in front of the palace and serenaded the Provisional President, who afterward received the congratulations of committees representing all departments of the Government.

The final event in the day's celebration was a reception of the Diplomatic Corps at which all the foreign representatives were present, including Mr. O'Shaughnessy, American Charge. The Spanish Minister, Jacinto de Cologan y Cologan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, made an address to Gen. Huerta congratulating him in the name of his colleagues.

Following the reception Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, was warmly applauded by the crowd in front of the palace as he left the building. The Japanese Minister also was cordially greeted.

Feeble efforts have been made to arrange holiday festivities in Mexico City this year.

Gov. Corona of the Federal district enlisted a few of the fashionable women to help hold a kermess in one of the parks, but even this show of holiday spirit is half apologetic, it being announced that the proceeds are to go toward buying clothing for the poor.

The marines and bluejackets from the Japanese cruiser Idzumo, which arrived at Manzanillo yesterday, are coming to the Federal capital merely on a visit of several days' duration.

The rebels are showing great strength on the west coast, near Acapulco, according to consular advices received here.

A forced loan for the support of the Federal troops has been levied on Spaniards at Acapulco, the reports say. The construction of the railroad out of Acapulco has been stopped, and the Americans who were building it are on their way to the capital.

Can Meet Bond Interest.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Mexican Legation here to-day announces that the Mexican Government has deposited with bankers abroad sums sufficient to meet the interest due in January on the Government bonds.

LIND SEES FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Thinks Huerta More Concerned About Money Than About Rebels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 23.—It is understood that John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, thinks that the Huerta Government is now much more concerned about the financial question than about the rebels' operations.

The French cruiser Conde started for Tampico this afternoon, in response to urgent orders from the Paris Government. The Captain will make observations of the situation at the oil port.

The United States battleships Kansas and Connecticut arrived off this port to-day, relieving the Louisiana and the New Hampshire, which soon afterward sailed for Norfolk.

TRYING TO CUT OFF VILLA.

Federals from Ojinaga Destroy Telegraph Lines Below Juarez.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 23.—A flying wedge of Federal troops swept into rebel territory to-day and began destroying railroad bridges and telegraph lines. Their first act was to cut telegraphic communication between Gen. Francisco Villa's 6,000 rebels at Chihuahua and the rebel base here.

The band went out from Ojinaga and is believed to be commanded by Gen. Yenez Salazar. It is believed by the rebels that the Federals will not be able to halt Villa's southward campaign.

The latest report from Villa was that he was sending men and supplies toward Torreon in preparation for an attack on that city.

COWLES VISITS CULIACAN.

Admiral Escorted by Rebel Officers to Sinaloa Capital.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Dec. 23.—Rear Admiral Cowles and the Captain of the cruiser Pittsburgh arrived to-day at Culiacan on a special train with Felipe Riveros, Constitutionalist Governor of Sinaloa, and insurgent army officers.

It is not made clear what business the American Rear Admiral had with the Constitutionalist officers, although yesterday it was reported the visit was in connection with the State Department's inquiry into the safety of W. S. Windham and J. M. Dunn, Americans, who had been reported to be held prisoners by the Constitutionalists.

This is the first time that Rear Admiral Cowles has visited any interior point held by insurgents.

ARMS TO HUERTA INDIRECTLY

American Weapons via Hamburg, Also Discarded Japanese Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—American arms and ammunition for Huerta, which cannot be directly exported to Mexico, are being shipped from the United States to Hamburg, and re-shipped to Mexico. This became known to officials here today when it was found that a large shipment recenty had been made by that route.

In connection with an order for arms for the Hureta Government in Japan, advices here say the munitions are rifles recently discarded by the Japanese army in favor of a new type. Although manufactured in the imperial Japanese armories, like the old Springfield muskets and the Krags which followed them in this country the arms were disposed of by the Government to private dealers and it is understood that in this way the Mexican Government has been able to obtain them.

It was stated at the State Department to-day that contracts for the delivery of the guns were made in April, before the United States Government announced its policy of refusing recognition of the Hureta Government, and that there was no warrant for protest against the deliveries now.

SAYS MEXICO CITY WILL FALL.

Monsen Believes Constitutionalists Will Respect American Rights.

The policy of the Administration at Washington in not recognizing Huerta and his followers in Mexico was indorsed heartily by Frederick Imman Monsen, the explorer, in a speech last night on "Mexico and Her People," at the monthly meeting of the American Geographical Society in the Engineering Societies' Building in West Thirty-ninth Street. The real cause, he said, of the continual strife in Mexico was feudalism—the Mexican practice of making slaves of the Indians who comprise twelve of the fifteen millions of people in the country.

"Enslaving the Indians; stealing their lands, and robbing them of their liberty," he said, "has not helped the Mexican to restore peace in his land."

Mr. Monsen expressed the belief that the Constitutionalists would take Mexico City before many months had passed.

"Not a doubt of it," he added, "but let us not have intervention. The longer we stay out of Mexico the better for the Mexicans and ourselves."

Lord Cowdray Denies a Rumor.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Lord Cowdray authorizes a denial of the New York report that he is trying to induce President Huerta to resign on Jan. 1 on the stipulation that England shall have the naming of his successor.

GETS STOWELL ESTATE.

Husband of Actress Makes a Settlement for $40,000.

Samuel H. Wandell, a lawyer of 2 Rector Street, announced yesterday that Charles Schofield, 80 years old, had accepted a settlement by which he received $40,000, approximately one-half of the estate left by his wife, Mrs. Lillian Schofield, also known as Lillian Austin, an actress who was at one time a well-known figure in New York.

Mrs. Schofield came in the early seventies from England to this country and was known as Libby Stowell. In 1873 she went to California and there went upon the stage. She made a small success as an actress, but by investing in stocks she built up a fortune of $85,000 on the Pacific Coast.

On her return to this city she undertook to produce the "Passion Play," but lost a large sum of money that she had invested in it because the authorities would not consent to its production. It was shortly after this that she was married to Charles Schofield, who had made a fortune in the construction of a part of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

Their marriage life was more or less happy until Mrs. Schofield's name began to be associated with that of Nathaniel W. Hatch, a well-known Wall Street broker. On May 15, 1888, Hatch's body was found in the court underneath the Schofield apartments, and it was learned that Hatch had jumped through the window when he heard Schofield entering the apartment.

After that Schofield left his wife, and they were separated until her death in Los Angeles in 1912. Relatives of Mrs. Schofield claimed the estate. Mr. Wandell asserted the rights of Mr. Schofield on the technical ground that he had not deserted his wife, inasmuch as the place where the husband lives is assumed to be the domicile of the family. Mr. Schofield laid claim to the whole estate, but since he was 80 years old it was decided to make a settlement rather than consume further time in litigation.

WHY HE QUIT DE FOREST CO.

Radio Assets Were Being Wasted, James D. Smith Testifies.

James Dunlap Smith, the former President of the Fiscal Agency Company, took the stand yesterday in his own behalf at the trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court of himself, Lee De Forest, Elmer E. Burlingame, and Samuel E. Darby on the charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of the stock of the Radio Telephone Company. He spoke of the trip of De Forest to Europe in 1908 and the encouragement he derived as to the prospects of wireless telephony from the inventor's letters.

A number of these were put in evidence, in one of which, dated April, 1908, De Forest wrote: "Next year the world will see the greatest year radio has ever known." In another he stated that the British Navy had sent a message by wireless telephone for sixty miles.

"Did you feel encouraged by these letters," the witness was asked.

"Most assuredly," he replied.

"Did you keep anything under cover?"

"No; everything was wide open."

Smith said he was averse to mentioning Government contracts in advertising circulars, but declared that he had implicit belief in De Forest's statement that he would soon be able to communicate by wireless telephone across the Atlantic from the Metropolitan Tower.

He denied that a cent of the Radio Telephone Company money had been spent on his own trip to Europe, and said he decided to resign from connection with the Radio Telephone Company when he returned.

"I found," he said, "that the assets of the company were being wasted."

"How?" he was asked.

"When they built the tower at Albany," was his reply, "I could not stand it."

The trial was then adjourned over Christmas until Monday morning.

WHITMAN WILL SEEK A GRAFTER ROUND-UP

"Full Steam Ahead" Is His Order Now, Ignoring the Glynn Incident.

FOLLOWS HASSETT TRAIL

State Official, as Witness, Weeps Bitterly Under Hot Questioning Before the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Whitman dismissed the Glynn-Whitman-Osborne controversy yesterday as "ancient history" and then went to work in earnest in his hunt for the grafters who, it is asserted, looted the State. The chase grew so warm that the special Supreme Court Grand Jury did not adjourn until nearly 7 o'clock last night. When the Grand Jurors filed out they seemed to be satisfied with the day's work.

A hint of the importance of the proceedings was given at 6 o'clock when Charles P. Dillon, former Secretary of the Highway Commission and now Deputy Commissioner of the Adirondack Division of the State Highway Department, was led out of the Grand Jury room by one of Mr. Whitman's assistants. Dillon was taken out of doors to get the air.

It was learned that Dillon broke down in the Grand Jury room and wept bitterly. He impressed the jurors greatly.

The testimony of Dillon, it is understood, related to the case of Thomas Hassett, former secretary to State Engineer John A. Bensel, and former Secretary of the Board of Water Supply. Hassett has been accused under oath of taking a $1,500 bribe from Madison R. Aldrich, a Poughkeepsie road contractor, for expediting the payment of $17,000 due Aldrich on a State road contract. Hassett also has been accused under oath of attempting to get $50,000 from Anthony C. Douglass of Niagara Falls, the lowest bidder on work advertised by the Board of Water Supply. Douglass testified that he did not pay the $50,000 and that he did not get the contract. The contract went to the T. A. Gillespie Company at an estimate nearly $217,000 above Douglass's bid.

Dillon, it seems, was employed in the office of the Highway Department on March 28, 1912, when Contractor Aldrich made one of his many trips to the department seeking the money due him. The Grand Jury, it is understood, wanted to know what Dillon knew about Aldrich's conversations with C. Gordon Reel, the Commissioner of Highways at that time, and with Charles R. Foley, the Deputy Commissioner of Highways in charge of the Bureau of Repairs. Aldrich had testified that Reel and Foley had promised to help him but that the $17,000 due him was not paid by the State until a few days after he gave Hassett $1,500.

The final approval of Aldrich's bill against the State, according to the rules of the Highway Department, had to be given by the Highway Commission, of which C. Gordon Reel, John A. Bensel, and Duncan W. Peck were the members.

Breaks Down in Jury Room.

The Grand Jurors, it is understood, wanted to learn from Dillon what he knew about the final approval of the bill.

When he was pressed too hard Dillon gave way to his emotions. His health is not good. After a respite, Dillon was recalled, but even then, it is understood, he did not tell what the Grand Jurors wanted to hear from him.

After the hearing Dillon had a talk with Mr. Whitman in the District Attorney's office, and then he went to his hotel, where he and his family will spend Christmas. It is expected that he will be recalled when the Grand Jury reconvenes on Tuesday next.

Other witnesses who were heard were John F. Galvin, a warm friend of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, and Charles N. Chadwick. Mr. Galvin and Mr. Chadwick are Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply. The third member and President of the board is Charles Strauss. Commissioner Strauss testified before the Grand Jury on Friday last, and told why the Influenden River syphon contract was awarded to the T. A. Gillespie Company. It is understood that the Grand Jury got the views of the other Commissioners yesterday.

It was considered significant that Thomas Hassett should be in the testimony of all three of yesterday's witnesses. Dillon's testimony concerned Hassett's activities in matters relating to State contracts, and Commissioner Chadwick's and Commissioner Galvin's testimony had reference to Hassett and city contracts.

Hassett, apparently for a time, was the busiest politician in the State. He appeared where the contracts were thickest. The $690,000 contract awarded by the Board of Water Supply, on which he now is engaged, calls for the construction of forty miles of roads around the Ashokan Reservoir. Hassett has not been seen in public much since his return from a business trip to Santo Domingo a few weeks ago. He had expected to make a fortune in contracts on the island.

Whitman Goes "Full Steam Ahead."

District Attorney Whitman seemed to be pleased at the close of the long day's work, and said without reserve that he would go "full steam" ahead with his plans already outlined. There will be not even a temporary lull in the investigation. The John Doe inquiry will be continued before Chief Magistrate McAdoo on Monday, and will be followed on the next day by a Grand Jury hearing. It is expected that more indictments will be voted before the year closes.

District Attorney Whitman, it is known, would not be displeased to end his first term as District Attorney of New York County with a sweeping blanket indictment of State officials, ex-officials, and high Tammany politicians.

The controversy with Gov. Glynn, his friends assert, has helped him materially and has shown him that the people of the State generally are in sympathy with his hunt for the grafters.

"The Governor has said that you are a 'political prosecuting octopus,'" said a reporter to the District Attorney.

Mr. Whitman laughed and said that was a "new one on him."

"The incident is ended," he said. "It is ancient history now."

PRODS OSBORNE AGAIN.

Gov. Glynn Says That Commissioner Must Investigate or Vacate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Gov. Glynn was inclined this morning to answer with a formal statement the adverse criticism which had followed his refusal to make District Attorney Whitman a Deputy Attorney General with State-wide power to hunt for graft, but this evening he changed his mind and said that the incident was closed for the present at least.

Albert F. Warner, James W. Osborne's assistant in the State graft inquiry, called at the Executive Chamber to-day, but Gov. Glynn did not see him. In reference to the Osborne-Whitman incident, and Osborne's letter to Whitman, Gov. Glynn said this afternoon:

"Mr. Osborne says in substance what I held. Mr. Whitman asked to be made Deputy Attorney General, and Mr. Rubino and others brought the request to me. I cannot do what Mr. Whitman and the New York papers ask of me. Mr. Whitman is a good lawyer and must know that.

"Mr. Osborne must either investigate or vacate, either by his own volition or by my persuasion. He was appointed to do some work. He has not completed the work. If he doesn't do it I will get some one who will."

When Osborne returns here it is said that he will have some information regarding Capitol reconstruction. The Appropriation bill carries an item of $25,000 for the Osborne investigation.

James W. Osborne apparently was unconcerned yesterday when he heard of Gov. Glynn's dissatisfaction with his graft investigation.

"I haven't read anything about that yet," he said, "but I'd like to when I get a little time. I'm a busy man."

Mr. Osborne has been trying cases all over the State. He has been rushing from one county to another, and has found difficulty in remaining in Albany longer than a day at a time. But he intends to resume the graft investigation on the day after Christmas.

"Yes, I'll get up there Friday and there'll be a hearing," he said.

"Oh, there'll be a lot of witnesses."

"The Governor says that he is ready to name six investigators if necessary."

"Well, I'm doing the best I can," replied Mr. Osborne.

COLLINS BLAMES WARE.

Testifies State Architect Was Responsible for Great Meadow Work.

Special to The New York Times.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Cornelius V. Collins, ex-State Superintendent of Prisons, who, with Michael J. Fitzgerald, is being tried here on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree, was a witness in his own behalf to-day. He testified that he left entirely to Franklin B. Ware of New York City, then State Architect, supervision of the construction of the Great Meadow prison water system by Fitzgerald in connection with which the theft of $1,200 is alleged to have been committed.

Collins said that in approving allowances to Fitzgerald for work performed, he depended entirely upon Ware's statement that the bills were proper.

Questioned as to why he had resigned as Prison Superintendent, Collins said he was requested by Gov. Dix to do so because the Governor wanted the heads of all departments to be of his own political faith. He denied that he resigned under fire, and in fear of charges being made against him.

OREGON HAS TIDAL WAVE.

Sweeps Beach for Mile, Destroying Summer Hotel and Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY CITY, Ore., Dec. 23.—The beach resort, Elmore Park, a few miles from here, was swept by a tidal wave yesterday for more than a mile. Railroad tracks were torn away for 300 yards. The foundations of cottages were undermined. The pilars on which the Elmore Park Hotel stood eight feet above the ground were torn away, leaving the building leaning on two of the pillars. The telephone line is down.

At Barview the hotel annex was destroyed. The dancing pavilion was wrecked, as were a number of bathhouses and sleeping tents. The entire wreckage was swept to sea.

Trains from the East loaded with Christmas parcels are from three to thirty-six hours late, due to the heavy snows in Eastern Oregon.

WARD ESTATE TO FAMILY.

All Except $240,000 Willed to Widow and Daughter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—All of the estate of the late A. Montgomery Ward, estimated at more than $5,000,000, will be kept in his family, according to the terms of his will, a digest of which was given out to-night. None of the property is left to charity, Mr. Ward having held, as did the late William Deering, that he had provided sufficiently for charitable purposes during his lifetime, according to attorneys who prepared the digest.

Various relatives are to receive a total of $240,000, five nephews will receive considerable blocks of stock in the business built up by Mr. Ward, two-thirds of the residue is willed to the widow, and one-third to the widow in trust for her only child, Miss Marjorie Ward. The income from the proceeds of all Mr. Ward's insurance policies also was left to Miss Ward.

The only reference to charity in the will is in the provision that, should Miss Ward die without children and without having prepared a will, her third of the estate is to be used to establish and maintain a home for worthy working girls.

The widow, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Ward, was made sole executrix without bond.

The bequests provided were:

Mrs. Hannah M. Keyser of Philadelphia, Mr. Ward's sister, $35,000.

Mrs. Cora Ward Hammond of Niles, Mich., a sister, in trust, $40,000.

Mrs. A. F. Brown of Niles, Mich., a sister, in trust, $30,000.

S. I. Ward of Northville, Mich., his brother, in trust, $30,000.

Mrs. Nancy A. Hans of South Bend, Ind., a sister, in trust, $30,000.

Twelve nephews and nieces receive various amounts, from shares in the business to $5,000 cash.

HOMELESS CROWD CITY PIER

Unsheltered Plod Through Driving Rain and Sleep in Wet Clothing.

Michael J. Drummond, Commissioner of Charities, and a party of friends, which included the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, visited the Municipal Lodging House Last night and, after observing conditions, went to the Charities Pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, where the overflow from the lodging house is sent.

The capacity of the lodging house had been reached at the time of the visit. Shelter had been provided for 650 men, 40 women, and 9 children. Scores sent to the pier in the driving rain had to sleep in their wet clothing, and, following the usual procedure, were routed out at 3:30 o'clock this morning to be fed and sent on their way.

Mr. Drummond, after observing conditions, instructed William C. Yorke, Superintendent of the lodging house, in future to have the department wagons used to convey the homeless to the pier in bad weather.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool.))—W. F. Alderson, William Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Beatty, A. S. Shirley Benn, M. P.; Mrs. Benn, Alexander Blair, Leslie Brown, T. R. Brooke, A. C. Carson, R. A. Chambers, Gilbert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Collins, Thomas Crook, T. P. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hale, Capt. D. Learte Hough, James Keith, Sir Guy Granet, Prince Mirsky and Mrs. and Miss J. W. Molson, Dr. Maria Montessori, Arthur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Sir William Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. F. Robinson, F. Rutherford, Arthur S. Vernay, C. W. Turner, and W. C. Wade.

LORRAINE, (Havre.)—C. S. Anthony, Miss R. Armitage, Russell W. Day, Wood Foodick, J. W. Jones, Mrs. M. Lehman, E. F. Root, Gen. J. Zelaya, R. R. Thompson, and George Fred Williams, Minister to Greece.

VADERLAND, (Antwerp.)—E. Boogares, J. Boogares, Dr. M. P. Rindlaub, H. S. Schuessler, Ray Custer, Miss Catherine Burnet, H. Engel, and Mrs. J. Segers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CLEVELAND (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Allen, Miss Margaret Ames, Mrs. G. A. Ashbrook, Mrs. F. A. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bew, Miss M. A. Brown, W. W. Burt, Miss M. Collins, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hess, W. C. Johnson, J. G. Love, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. McCarthy, Dr. Justus Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. P. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. G. Post, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rice, Mrs. G. M. Roper, Dr. E. H. Sperry, Capt. John D. Topplin, and Mrs. W. Whitlock.

KROONLAND, (Antwerp) — Miss C. D. Boardman, Miss F. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. James Huneker, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Phipps, Miss Vera Phipps, Miss Kitty Phipps, Miss C. A. Weir, and Alfrd Wells.

CHICAGO (Havre)—Mrs. M. A. Bailly, Miss Grace Beacroft, Mrs. E. Charlet, Charles Fosse, Raymond Harel, E. Ledret, Miss J. I. Miller, and Robert B. Wann.

Desirable positions come to those who advertise in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Read the bookkeeper's experience on next to last page to-day.—Adv.

WON'T BACK SWEET; TOO NEAR BARNES

Anti-Organization Leaders Decide to Drop Him as Candidate for the Speakership.

SURE HINMAN CAN'T WIN

Clinton T. Horton and John Lee Sullivan Now Favored — Barnes Keeps Away from Fight.

Assemblyman Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego has been dropped as the anti-Barnes candidate for Speaker. This was learned after a conference held at an up-town hotel last night by Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer of the New York County Republican Committee; Congressmen Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauqua, James S. Parker of Washington, and ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman. The conferees constitute the "Big Four" of the anti-Barnes movement in the Republican State organization.

Mr. Sweet was selected as candidate for Speaker at an earlier conference held at the residence of Mr. Mills. No one of the four who attended the conference yesterday was willing to say anything for publication concerning the reasons for the abandonment of Mr. Sweet. It was learned, however, that the conferees came to the conclusion that Mr. Sweet and his following were too close to the "organization" to suit their purposes.

It is almost certain now that Mr. Sweet and his friends will be received with open arms by the Barnes crowd, and that Mr. Sweet himself will be selected for Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the most important Chairmanship in the lower House, in case Mr. Hinman is elected Speaker.

At the close of last night's conference, however, the positive declaration was made on behalf of the conferees that they were assured of so many votes among the Republican Assemblymen-elect as to preclude the possibility of Mr. Hinman controlling even a bare majority of the seventy-nine Republican Assemblymen elected this year.

"Neither Hinman nor any man allied with Barnes or the organization bosses will land the Speakership," said one of the conferees. "The next Speaker will be a Progressive Republican; that is certain."

Clinton T. Hornton of Erie or John Lee Sullivan of Chautauqua were the men who received most mention at yesterday's anti-Barnes conference. Congressman Hamilton said after the meeting:

"Wherever I have been around this State I find the sentiment of the Republicans to be for an up-to-date progressive organization of the Assembly. Out in Western New York the sentiment is all for Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo or John Lee Sullivan of my county for Speaker. They are both recognized as able men with good legislative records, the kind of records which must reflect credit on the Republican Party.

"What seems more important than the identity of the Speaker both to me and the Republicans I have talked to is that the organization of the Assembly should be such as to answer all the questions of the Progressives and to meet the wishes of the people for complete freedom from any one man's dictation.

"That is what I am working for and what all the men with whom I have conferred believe is the big thing for the Republican Party in this State just now. The people do not want a Speaker elected who will represent the views of one leader in the party and who will select committee Chairmen to carry out those views. What they want is an organization from Speaker down that will be able to line up with the advanced policies set forth at the recent Waldorf conference."

Dean Nelson, Republican Assemblyman-elect from the Twenty-first New York district, said yesterday afternoon that at least ten of the Republican Assemblymen-elect would stay out of the caucus, leaving to enter only sixty-nine—seven less than the majority needed to elect a Speaker. Their plan is to remain in the corridor outside of the caucus room, within ready call, and when summoned to decline to enter unless assured that neither Assemblyman Hinman nor any other dyed-in-the-wool organization man is sprung as the caucus candidate for Speaker.

Mr. Barnes was not at Republican State headquarters yesterday. It was said there that he was keeping his hand out of the Speakership fight, and was determined that no danger of undue interference should lie against him in connection with it. In the organization camp there is great activity, the plan being to get as many Republican Assemblymen-elect as possible tied up as local "favorite sons," and thus keep them from being corralled by the anti-Barnes faction.

GIFTS TO EMPLOYES THE NATION OVER

Continued from Page 1.

followed on the local Stock Exchange, where the pro rata will be around $50. Most of the big cotton firms are liberal. H. & B. Beer will give each man $25, and Hayward & York will give $10 each.

Officials of the New Orleans Railways Company are said to have decided on a plan to make Wednesday "keep the change" day for conductors, the passengers to provide the change. In addition it is said the company will give each man a percentage of the fares he collects.

INSURES EACH EMPLOYE'S LIFE

Robert Gair Company Makes Group Christmas Present of $1,250,000.

The Robert Gair Company of Brooklyn presented a Christmas gift to employes in the sum of $1,250,000 of group life insurance. Each employe has been insured for one year's salary with the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Announcement was made yesterday on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the business by Robert Gair, President.

The Equitable Life waived medical examinations and accepted the employes on the full group plan, each employe being given an individual certificate covering one year's salary so long as he remains with the firm. In making this announcement the Robert Gair Company issued this statement to its employes:

"In commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary the company desires by some further act to express its good-will and has decided that it would be a fitting remembrance to aid in safeguarding the families of its employes against financial need should their support be taken from them. Each employe is, therefore, presented with a life insurance policy, which, by its liberal terms, provides for a full year's salary to his or her beneficiary so long as the individual insured remains in the service of the company. It affords us pleasure to make this gift of insurance to all our employes without regard of rank or position, and we trust that the pleasant unison existing will strengthen and keep pace with our general progress."

BONUSES TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Metropolitan Life Votes Distribution of $6,334,000.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company met yesterday and voted bonuses to holders of certain industrial policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1907, amounting to $6,334,000. This amount is to be distributed in 1914 in addition to dividends declared last month which amounted to more than $1,500,000. As these bonuses are over and above the policy contracts they will come as a substantial Christmas gift.

The bonuses are of two kinds, premium and mortuary bonuses, the amount on individual policies depending on the time each has been in force. The mortuary bonuses are additions to policies when they become claims, and amount to from 5 per cent. of the face value on policies which have been in force five years, to 80 per cent. where death occurs after the policy has been in force thirty years. The premium bonuses run from premiums from five to fifty-two weeks.

The company's estimate is that the following are the amounts of distribution for the leading cities of the country: New York, $1,000,000; Chicago, $210,000; Philadelphia, $420,000; St. Louis, $200,000; Boston, $240,000; Baltimore, $240,000; Pittsburgh, $115,000; Cincinnati, $150,000; Newark, $180,000; Washington, $100,000; Jersey City, $150,000.

INCREASES FOR BUS MEN.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company's Holiday Present.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company announced yesterday that it would give Christmas presents this year to its drivers and conductors in the form of a bonus in wages. President Richard W. Meade of the Coach Company said that the new schedules would go into effect about Jan. 1, and that the increase in wages was the company's way of recognizing good work on the part of the men.

Conductors who are at present receiving 22½ cents an hour, regardless of length of service, will, after the first year of service, receive 24 cents an hour, and 25 cents an hour during the third and subsequent years of service. Bus drivers who are at present receiving 27½ cents an hour during their first year and 30 cents an hour thereafter will have additional advances to 31 cents an hour in their third year, 32 cents an hour in the fourth year, and 33 cents an hour in the fifth year and thereafter.

MALKAN'S BOOKS
New York's Largest Bookstore
42 BROADWAY
Large Stock Varied Assortment Expert Service
MAKES EASY SHOPPING.

THAW FACES COMMISSION.

Members Begin Inquiry Relative to His Release on Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23.—Harry K. Thaw spent the greater part of to-day before the members of the commission to which Judge Aldrich has delegated the duty of ascertaining whether his admission to bail would prove a menace to the community. The commission, consisting of Frank S. Streeter of this city, Dr. Morton Prince of Boston, Dr. George A. Blumer of Providence, and Dr. Charles P. Bancroft of this city, met at the home of Gen. Streeter at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

The preparations for the conference were conducted with the strictest regard for secrecy, and not until an automobile drove up to the Eagle Hotel to convey Thaw to the Streeter residence did any one know that the out-of-town members of the commission had arrived.

Thaw was accompanied to the conference by his custodian, "Del" Stevens, and by Sheriff Drew, who had been summoned from his home in Berlin, N. H.

Gen. Streeter said at the conclusion of the morning session, which lasted until 1 o'clock, that many questions had been put to Thaw, all of which he had readily answered. Gen. Streeter also said that Thaw had related many incidents presumably since the homicide, to which the commission had listened attentively. The sessions of this afternoon and evening were much the same as this morning—more for the purpose of becoming well acquainted all around than for actual technical examination.

Gen. Streeter has received word from William Travers Jerome, to whom he applied for the complete hospital records relating to Thaw's case, that they will be forwarded without delay.

The holding of three conferences today led to the belief that the commission would finish its labors as expeditiously as possible, but at the very earliest it does not seem to be possible to complete the work in less than two weeks, as the commission will undoubtedly call a number of witnesses after having gone carefully over the mass of evidence which will come in the shape of the seven years' report from Matteawan.

The commission will endeavor to differentiate carefully between the abstract question of insanity or mental unsoundness which it is called upon to decide and the question of public safety which it is their duty to pass upon.

FIELD BOYS NOT BRITISHERS

Grandsons of Late Chicago Merchant Plan to Manage Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—That the grandsons of the late Marshall Field will not abandon the country of their birth and live henceforth in England, but expect ultimately to take charge of the vast estate of their grandfather, was indicated to-day when Marshall Field, 3d, upon arriving in Chicago, made this statement:

"Some day I hope to manage the great business founded by my grandfather. I'll never be anything but a citizen of the United States."

Marshall Field, 3d, who is now 18 years old and has entered Cambridge University, was accompanied to Chicago by his brother Henry, 16 years old, who is a pupil at Eton; his sister Gwendolin, his mother, now Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, and her husband, Capt. Drummond. They plan to remain here over the Christmas holidays and to sail for England from New York on Jan. 14. The only explanation of the sudden visit of the family vouchsafed by Mrs. Drummond was "business affairs" and the opportunity of running "home" for Christmas.

"I enjoy, but I'm glad to be back here," said Marshall Field, 3d. "If I didn't know I was in Chicago I would never have recognized the city. I like English life, with its sports and all that, but the first chance I got I'm coming back to make my home in Chicago. I know it has been said I intend to become an English subject, but the thought never entered my mind. I hope to spend my last year of college in this country."

"So do I," added Henry. "Everything seems to move so much faster here than it does in England. The city bristles with life, and I'm jolly well glad to be here."

"The boys are Americans, this is their country, and they will certainly return to the United States if I have my way," said Mrs. Drummond.

HINMAN LEFT $220,000.

Former Indian Fighter Bequeathed Entire Estate to Wife.

Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, at one time a well-known Indian fighter in the regular army, who died on Aug. 16, 1912, at his home in Flushing, left an estate valued at $85,022 in personal property and $135,500 in real property, according to an accounting filed yesterday with Philip Frank, Tax Appraiser for Queens, at his office in Long Island City.

Capt. Hinman left his entire estate without reservation to his wife, Carrie H. Hinman. The personal property consisted of New York City bonds to the amount of $12,000; shares in the Norfolk National Bank, valued at $20,500; shares in the Norfolk Savings Bank, valued at $2,500; 100 shares in the Chemical National Bank of New York, 135 shares in the Fourth National Bank of New York, and 150 shares in the Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York City. There were also a number of bonds and mortgages and considerable improved real estate in Flushing.

BAR 'HIDDEN WOMAN' AT COUCH FUNERAL

"I Am Chief Mourner," Miss Brance Cries—Faints as the Meagre Cortege Passes Jail.

FREE TO LEAVE, BUT STAYS

Has No Friend to Turn To and Dreads Gaze of the Curious—Couch Died After a Quarrel with Her.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Melvin H. Couch, the lawyer whose sudden death Sunday morning brought with it the revelation that for three years Miss Adelaide M. Brance had lived secretly in the inner room of his office in the heart of this village, was buried to-day. The carriages that took the few mourners out to Rock Ridge Cemetery drove through a snow storm. Mr. Couch's wife and daughter went to the graveside. Miss Brance did not.

She had begged to be allowed to go. When, in the middle of the morning, she was awakened from the first sleep—a fitful sleep—she had known since she was hurried, Sunday, through the streets of the village to the county jail, she dragged from the trained nurse with her the knowledge that the funeral was to be held to-day and, weak though she was, she was anxious to go.

"I am the chief mourner," she told the Sheriff, but the Sheriff shook his head. When the funeral vehicles, moving along the snow-covered streets, passed beneath the windows of the hospital in the jail she saw them and fainted.

The hysteria of last night and the storm of weeping that came to-day with the growing realization of her position had changed to-night to raving. She flung herself on her knees before the nurse and begged her for the poison that would open the way to escape.

All day she had been free to go her way, but to-night her condition was such that the authorities would not listen to any talk of departure. Indeed, she does not want to go. When, secretly, Monday night the Judge, the Sheriff, and the District Attorney went to the jail, held a hearing, and dismissed the tentative larceny charge that had been made to hold her until after an investigation could be made, she was told that she was free to go, but she begged to be allowed to stay in the jail.

Dreads Gaze of the Curious.

The long imprisonment she had endured in Couch's office had broken all her connections with the world outside, and she did not know which way to turn. A horror of going through the streets under the eyes of the curious villagers possessed her, and she asked no greater favor than permission to hide in the jail. It is probable that she will remain in this pseudo confinement until the week is out; possibly she will stay longer.

Besides the loss

THERE IS A
BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
HOUSE AT
11 EAST 68TH STREET

We know, because we built it, and whilst we are not in the renting business, we take this opportunity to commend it to your attention as an excuse for talking about ourselves.

The fact is, the Architect who designed this apartment building is Mr. Herbert Lucas, and it is the third building we have constructed for Mr. Lucas in this city.

Obviously, Mr. Lucas has had plenty of time to find us out, and the fact that he has employed us three times should be sufficient to induce any Owner to employ us once.

Incidentally, this building is of a superb character, ideal in all of those respects which make a city residence desirable, and we believe there are still a few apartments vacant. Let us suggest that you take a look at them.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

SYNOL

XMAS SOAP

There is no gift more valuable than good health. There is no soap on earth better adapted for the preserving of good health than SYNOL liquid soap, because it kills germs, wards off infectious diseases and keeps the skin clean and beautiful.

GOOD FOR THE SCALP
GOOD FOR THE TEETH
GOOD FOR THE FACE
GOOD FOR THE HANDS
GOOD FOR THE FEET
GOOD FOR THE BATH

At All Druggists In All Nations

Johnson & Johnson

Makers of Surgical and Medical Supplies,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

DEFENDS SABRE RULE IN ZABERN AFFAIR

Dr. von Jagow, Berlin's Police President, Raises a New Storm by an Untimely Letter.

LOUD CALLS FOR A REBUKE

Alsace Is Angry at His Characterization of the Province as "Almost an Enemy's Country."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Popular feeling over the Zabern affair, which had almost died out, has been revived by what even the semi-official Cologne Gazette calls the "utterly incomprehensible" action of Dr. von Jagow, the Berlin Police President, in publicly criticising the "illegality" of Lieut. von Forstner's conviction and proclaiming the sanctity of "sabre rule."

Dr. von Jagow's letter to the Kreuz-Zeitung, signed in his private capacity of "Doctor of Jurisprudence," has provoked an outburst of indignation in Liberal, Radical, and Democratic quarters almost as violent as that which was caused by the Zabern events themselves. Dispatches report that Alsace-Lorraine feels outraged at von Jagow's description of the provinces as "almost an enemy's country."

There is a general demand that he be sharply and promptly rebuked, either by the Imperial Chancellor or his immediate superior, the Prussian Home Secretary, for "gross insubordination." The general opinion voiced by von Jagow's critics, whose name is already legion, is summarized by the Tageblatt, which says:

"Von Jagow's action is simply incredible. He intervenes in imperial affairs with nothing short of brutal ruthlessness. The Zabern episode was bad enough. Not only the Reichstag but also the Kaiser, and to a certain extent the Chancellor, did his utmost to wipe out the painful impression caused by sabre dictatorship in Alsace. Now the President of the Berlin police, an official charged with the preservation of law and order in the capital of the empire, comes along and opens all the wounds afresh and at one stroke nullifies the attempts at conciliation which have been going on for a month. Von Jagow has thrown down the imperial gauntlet to Alsace-Lorraine and on overwhelming majority of the Reichstag."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"Von Jagow has violated the principle that criticism of legal proceedings should be withheld while sub judice. He has not only cast suspicion on the righteousness of the verdict by the court-martial, but has also done something designed to reinflame the passions of Alsace-Lorraine. We must wait in the assurance that his superiors will express themselves in regard to his unnecessary action and order him to confine his words and deeds to his own jurisdiction, which goes far enough."

The Police President's friends assert that he only spoke in his "private capacity," thereby exercising the right of any citizen.

Inquiries in army circles indicate that the impression is general that when Lieut. von Forstner's sentence is reviewed by the military court of appeals and the supreme military court of the empire, his conviction is likely to be revoked.

AGREE OVER TOLSTOY MSS.

Novelist's Wife and Daughter Will Put Them In a Museum.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—The dispute between Count Tolstoy's widow and his daughter over the possession of the author's manuscripts, says the Novoe Vremya, is about to be settled amicably out of court.

At the suggestion of the daughter, photographic copies of the manuscripts will be made, one for each claimant, while the manuscripts will be deposited in a museum.

GETTING FRENCH EXHIBITS.

Commissioner General Active—Pavilion to be Copy of Old Building.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Alexandre Tirman, the newly appointed Commissioner-General for France of the San Francisco Exposition, has opened headquarters at the Ministry of Commerce. He is very active in organizing committees, making personal visits to possible exhibitors, and setting on foot propaganda throughout France to make the exposition known.

M. Tirman and the architects advising him have not yet decided definitely upon plans for the French pavilion, except that it is to be a copy of some historic building in France of either the seventeenth or the eighteenth century.

The Commissioner-General will devote about eight months to the organization in France, and then he will go to San Francisco to take up the work there.

DR. MONTESSORI LIKES US.

Italian Woman Educator, Sailing Away, Praises American Mothers.

Just before sailing on the Cunarder Lusitania at 1 o'clock this morning for Liverpool, Dr. Maria Montessori said that she had enjoyed her brief visit to the United States very much, and hoped to see more of New York on her next visit.

"Your wonderful country is one of the hopes of the civilized world," she said. "The feel of youth is in the air and soil. You will rear here the greatest race the world has ever known. It is in your blood. The mixing of the peoples of the earth will produce a great posterity. No country has the heritage to leave to its children like the heritage of the American people.

"America is glorious! Glorious because of its achievements, of course, but more than that, glorious because of the thought it has taken for its children. And I must bow with humility to the American mother. She is one of the greatest wonders of your growing men."

Among those who were at the pier to see the Italian teacher away were S. S. McClure and a committee from the Montessori Educational Association, who filled the educator's cabin with baskets of flowers and fruit.

The Women's Cosmopolitan Club held a reception last evening in their new club rooms in honor of Dr. Montessori. President William S. Churchill of the Board of Education and Mrs. William Adams Brown, the President of the Cosmopolitan Club, welcomed the guest of honor and in behalf of the city, tendered Godspeed to her on her journey.

Borden Again Refuses a Title.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 23.—A London cable to The Journal says that Premier Borden has again declined New Year's honors. Mr. Borden is democratic in his tastes and prefers to follow the example of Balfour, Chamberlain, Gladstone, and Bright, each of whom refused to accept a title.

LAUREATE'S FIRST POEM FOR THE KING

Robert Bridges Writes Verses on Christmas, Reviving an Ancient Custom.

FORM IS A VERY OLD ONE

May Have Been Used by the First English Poet Laureate — London Times Praises the Poem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.—The Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, has revived an ancient custom, like a remote predecessor, assuming the functions of "Versificator Regis." He has availed himself of the right to address the sovereign not only on State occasions, but at the time of a Christian festival. He has sent a poem which is the first fruit of his official appointment to the King, and The Times publishes it this morning at his Majesty's express desire.

The Times in a foreword says:

"To the period of his first predecessor, whom we hear of at least as early as 1340, Mr. Bridges appears to have reverted with much grace and felicity for the form in which the poem is cast. It is not improbable that a Court minstrel of the early fourteenth century would have used the same Germanic rhythm based upon alliteration and central pause, which is best known to us now from 'The Vision of Piers Plowman.'

"Mr. Bridges therefore sought one of the earliest founts of English inspiration, and has attested the continuity both of the inspiration and the office."

The poem, which is entitled "Christmas Eve. Pax Hominibus Bonae Voluntatis," follows:

A frosty Christmas Eve, when the stars were shining,
Fared I forth alone, where westward falls the hill,
And from many a village, in the water'd valley,
Distant music reached me, peals of bells a-ringing;
The constellated sounds, ran sprinkling on earth's floor
As the dark vault above, with stars was spangled o'er.

Then sped my thought to keep, that first Christmas of all
When the shepherds watching, by their folds ere the dawn
Heard music in the fields, and marveling could not tell
Whether it were angels, or the bright stars singing.

Now blessed be the towers, that crown England so fair,
That stand up strong in prayer, unto God for our souls:
Blessed be their founders (said I,) and our countryfolk
Who are ringing for Christ, in the belfries to-night
With arms lifted to clutch, the rattling ropes that race
Into the dark above, and the mad romping din.

But to me heard afar, it was heavenly music,
Angels' song comforting, as the comfort of Christ
When He spake tenderly, to His sorrowful flock:
The old words came to me, by the riches of time
Mellow'd and transfigured, as I stood on the hill
Hark'ning in the aspect, of the eternal silence.

MERCHANTS SWEEP STREETS

Leading Citizens of Leeds Aid in Fight Against Strikers.

LEEDS, Dec. 23.—Sixty prominent professional and business men, comprising doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and merchants, acted as street sweepers here today and gave a practical demonstration of the determination of the citizens of Leeds not to yield to the employes of the municipal services who are on strike because the city would not grant what it considered the men's inordinate demands.

The streets had not been swept nor the garbage cans emptied during the past ten days, so a Citizens' League was formed of volunteers willing to keep the public works in operation.

Many of the volunteers drove to the place of assembly in their own automobiles at midnight. They were soon equipped with brooms and shovels and supplied with garbage trucks, and they worked steadily for six hours, cleaning the streets under a police guard.

Volleys of stones and pieces of metal were thrown by strikers at the volunteers at several points, but they stuck manfully to their task until the middle of the city had been cleaned.

Another body of private citizens at the same time manned the municipal gas, electric, and water works.

The struggle is attracting considerable attention, as the municipal workers in other cities are known to be waiting to strike in case the employes in Leeds should be successful.

FREES ZELIE EMERSON.

Magistrate Accepts Her Word, Saying Suffragettes Are Truthful.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A Police Magistrate to-day dismissed the charges of assaulting and obstructing the police brought against Zelie Emerson, the militant suffragette of Jackson, Mich., in connection with a disturbance on Dec. 15 in the Bow District of the East End of London. The American woman was thereupon liberated and walked out of court accompanied by her friends with all the honors of war.

Miss Emerson when called to the witness stand testified that the statement of the policeman that she had deliberately struck him and smashed his helmet was untrue, although, she said, she might have done so accidentally.

The Magistrate paid a tribute to the general truthfulness of the militant suffragettes, remarking: "If Miss Emerson intentionally hit the policeman she would have said so."

Queen of Montenegro Very Ill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Dec. 23.—The Queen of Montenegro is dangerously ill at Cettinje, and Dr. Genhart of Zurich, who was telegraphed for, left there for Cettinje last night. The Queen had been ill for several weeks, and suddenly dangerous symptoms developed.

American Drowned at Guadeloupe.

BASSE TERRE, Gradeloupe, Dec. 23.—Mr. Engleton, an American tobacco curer at Pointe-a-Pitre, was drowned on Sunday night, when a rowboat in which he was proceeding with his wife to the French steamer Perou was run down by a tug belonging to the French Transatlantic Company. Mrs. Engleton was rescued, but is in a critical condition.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality

GERMANY TO BUILD CHINESE RAILWAYS

Agreement for the Construction of Two New Lines Signed Yesterday in Peking.

FINANCING TO BE GERMAN

Also the Materials — Amount Involved Estimated at $20,000,000, but Sum May Be Much Greater.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The Chinese Foreign Minister and the German Minister to China signed at Peking to-day an agreement for the construction in China of two railways to be undertaken by German engineers, who are to utilize purely German materials and the capital for which is to be provided by German financiers.

The cost of the two undertakings is estimated at from $17,500,000 to $20,000,000, but the Disconto Gesellschaft estimates the financial requirements at a much higher figure.

It is as yet uncertain when the loan is to be offered, but a considerable time must elapse before the amount can be definitely known.

The first line is to run from Kaomi, near Kiao-Chow, on the Shan-Tung Railway, southward to Han-Chwang, where the Tien-Tsin—Pukow Railway crosses the Grand Canal.

The second line is to extend the Shan-Tung Railway from its terminus at Tsi-Nan to Shun-Teh on the Han-Kow Railway.

A mixed commission of Germans and Chinese is to settle the routes to be followed between the terminal points of the lines, and it is hoped that this will be done within three months, so that construction may begin in 1914.

The railways are to form part of the Chinese State system under the control of the Ministry of Commerce, but a German chief engineer is to remain in charge as manager until the loans have been repaid.

The lines will form valuable feeders to the German harbor of Tsing-Tau, which, aided by the Shan-Tung Railway, has jumped from the twenty-sixth to the sixth degree of importance among the Chinese ports since 1900.

The railroads will have little strategic influence, but will open up great districts now dependent upon caravans and river traffic. The second line particularly will divert traffic from Southern Pe-chi-Li and Shan-Si, which has hitherto passed through Peking to Tien-Tsin, and will open up the Shan-Si mining region, which is the richest in China.

The Kaomi line concession was granted in the Kiao-Chow treaty of 1898, but never undertaken.

WANTS TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

China's Request to the Powers Not Likely to be Granted.

PEKING, Dec. 23.—The Chinese Government to-day cabled to its representatives abroad instructions to urge the powers to agree to Russia's proposal that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from the Province of Pe-chi-Li, including the legation guards, the regiments at Tien-Tsin, and the troops guarding the railway.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The proposal for the withdrawal of the international forces from China has at no time met with favor among officials here. When Minister Reinsch recently conveyed to the State Department Russia's proposal for the withdrawal of the troops, the officials took the ground that absolute assurance of the maintenance of order in Pe-chi-Li Province would be the first condition of acquiescence.

No such assurance, however, has been forthcoming, and, on the contrary, the officials observe with some apprehension recent uprisings and plottings against Yuan Shih-kai's Government.

Meanwhile Minister Reinsch has been sounding his diplomatic colleagues in Peking on the stand of the other Governments on the proposal. Some officials here believe that Russia's plan, now apparently agreed to by China, would be acceptable only to those two nations and possibly to Japan. Great Britain, Germany, and France, it is said, may be disposed to increase the forces which guard the interests of their nationals instead of removing them.

MALAYS KILL A BOTANIST.

Charles B. Robinson Was Formerly in Botanical Gardens Here.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—Charles Budd Robinson, the United States Government botanist killed by natives of Amboyna Island in the Malay Archipelago, was the only son of C. B. Robinson of Pictou, Nova Scotia, one of the oldest working telegraphers in Canada. News of his death arrived to-day via Manila.

Robinson was graduated at Dalhousie University in 1892. He taught for several years, and then, having made a study of the botany of Eastern Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the lower St. Lawrence, he spent several years at Harvard University. Later he was connected with the Botanical Gardens in New York. At the time of his death he was employed by the Bureau of Sciences of the Department of the Interior of the Philippines to study the flora of Amboyna Island. He was 41 years old.

Drop Neustadl Case.

The Government assented yesterday through Assistant District Attorney Carstarphan to the dismissal of the complaint it had made against Victor Neustadl, President of Victor Neustadl, Inc., of 202 Franklin Street, and William Meyer. They were charged with having entered into a conspiracy lasting several years to defraud the Government of duties on imported beer.

Concert for Orthopaedic Hospital.

Mme. Emma Eames and Emilio de Gogorza will be the artists at the concert on Jan. 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital. Tickets and boxes can be had from Miss F. V. Doane, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street.

"First aid" to eleventh hour Xmas shoppers, buy an "Order On Young," any amount you wish.

The recipient can select for himself a handsome Umbrella or Cane, a pair of Gloves or a Young Hat—all are acceptable and will do the giver credit.

Young's Hats

Broadway, near Dey St. | Broadway, at 20th St. | Nassau St., near Liberty.
Broadway, near Park Place. | Broadway, near 28th St. | Woolworth Building.
Broadway, at Houston St. | Broadway, near 36th St. | Only Brooklyn Store,
Broadway, near 14th St. | Broadway, nr. Beaver St. | 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Peck & Peck

FOR CHRISTMAS

Fine Silk Hosiery

Sox with Scarfs to Match

HOLIDAY PACKAGES,
$1 to $50

Peck & Peck

FOUR CONVENIENT HOSIERY SHOPS:
230 Fifth Avenue, at 27th St.
448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th St.
481 Fifth Avenue, at 41st St.
588 Fifth Avenue, at 48th St.

Goupil & Co.
of Paris
Water Color
Fac-Similes.
Gifts: Etchings
Engravings
Photogravures
in Black & White and in Color
Fine Art Books
MANZI, JOYANT & CO.
Successors to Goupil & Co. of Paris
58 W. 45th St. Between 5th & 6th Aves.

VIOLINS Largest collection, rare Cremonas, French and German, and other makers. Gold and Silver mounted bows, Italian strings. Superior repairing, cases, etc.
Victor S. Flechter, 500 Fifth Av. cor. 42d St.

BE A SPUG

Men *always* prefer Useful Gifts—no man or boy ever had enough Scarfs, Silk Shirts, Silk Socks and the like—*give him* FINE ONES for Christmas

Silk & Knitted Neckwear
50c to $3.50
Wide and cut silk and knitted scarfs. New and Exclusive Designs. Our assortment is double just at this time of the year to give you a wide range of colors and color combinations to choose from.

Shirts
at $1.00
Fine woven and corded madras; plain and plaited bosoms, with stiff cuffs. Best shirt value in town.

Bath and Lounging Robes
Comfort? yes, solid comfort for the man coming home at night. It would mean a whole lot to him—one of these fine Wool Blanket Robes with Cord Girdle. Nothing could please more.
$2.95 $5.00 $7.50 $10.00

Other Xmas Suggestions:
Scarf Pins, 50c to $1.50
Vest Chains, $1.50
Cuff Links, $1.00 to $3.00
Tie Clasps, 25c to $3.00
Tuxedo Sets, $2.50 to $8.00
Hosiery, 25c to $3.50
Cravat Holders, $1.00 and $1.50
Umbrellas, $1.00 to $10.00
Walkingsticks, $1.00 to $5.00
Handkerchiefs, up to $1.00
Full Dress Sets, $2.00 to $8.00
Gloves, $1.00 to $6.50
House Coats, $5.00 to $18.00
Folding Slippers, $1.50 to $2.50
Dress Vests, $3.50 to $12.00
Suspenders, 50c and $1.00
Mackinaw Coats, $10.00
Collar Bags, $1.00 to $2.50
Safety Razors, $2.50 and $5.00
Suit Cases, $5.00 to $20.00
H'dkerc'f Holders, $1.00 & $1.50
Mufflers, $3.50 to $12.00

Gloves
$1 to $6.50
A wide assortment for dress, street, driving and auto wear. Gloves are always acceptable presents.

$4, $5 and $6
Sweaters
at $2.95
We guarantee this lot to be the regular $4, $5 and $6 values—all colors—large and small mesh—pockets woven at side. Choice shawl collar, "V" or roll neck models. The greatest bargain of the season.

Christmas Gifts in Clothing
Suits and Overcoats $14
Suits and Overcoats $17
Suits and Overcoats $24
Suits and Overcoats $29
We Manufacture Our Own Clothing and Save You Wholesalers' Profits

Smith Gray & Co.
NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.
5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST.
4 STORES
BROOKLYN
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Store, Brooklyn, Open Until 8 P. M., Saturdays 9 P. M.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"
Open This Evening Until 7 o'Clock

HOLIDAY GOODS REDUCED

Here's the Best Opportunity of the Entire Christmas Shopping Season to Reduce

The High Cost of Giving

A sweeping one-day dispersal in which we totally disregard original cost or prevailing values.

The one idea we had in mind in re-pricing these goods was a thorough clearance.

All "odd" lots and broken assortments of "Christmas Goods" in both buildings will be assembled and attractively displayed for double-quick distribution.

There is every reason to believe that this announcement will receive a record response. The list of bargains gathered is, by a very considerable margin, the biggest we have ever assembled for the last shopping days before Christmas. A few of the many departments which will contribute to this most welcome economy occasion are printed below:

COME EARLY, PLEASE.

MAIN BUILDING
Where you will find Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, etc.

Toys, Dolls and Games
Jewelry of all kinds
Gold, Silver and Metal Mesh Bags
Gloves for Everybody
Leather Goods of all kinds
Traveling Rugs
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks
Handkerchiefs of every sort
Fancy Articles
Women's Neckwear
Pierced Brass Ware
Musical Instruments
Hat-and-Muff Sets
Fur Coats, Sets and Separate Pieces
Lingerie and Petticoats
Silk and Lace Waists
Children's Outer Garments
Girls' and Misses' Wear
Men's and Boys' Wear
Men's Furnishings
Fine Footwear
Toilet Articles and Perfumes
Books and Stationery
Pyrographic Wares
Sporting Goods

Candies in Bulk for Schools, Churches and Institutions Promptly Delivered

GREENHUT BUILDING
Where you will find "Everything for the Home."

Cut Glass and Crystal Sets
Lamps and Candelabra
Statuary and Bric-a-Brac
Silver Table Wares
Brass and Copper Table Wares
Novelty House Wares
Japanese China Wares
Gift Furniture
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Portieres
Sofa Pillows
Oil Paintings
Table Laces
Framed Pictures

MAIN BUILDING
OTHER SALES FOR TODAY INCLUDE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS IN:
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS—$15, $18 and $20 grades; at $9.75.
MEN'S, YOUNG MEN'S and YOUTHS' $10 MACKINAW COATS AT $7.95.
MEN'S HOUSE COATS AND SMOKING JACKETS—values to $6.50, at $3.95; values to $10, at $6.50.
MEN'S FUR COATS—values to $35, at $20. MEN'S $2 and $2.50 SLIPPERS AT $1.49
IMMENSE SALES OF CHRISTMAS GROCERIES, TURKEYS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, WINES, LIQUORS, ETC., IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST GROCERY.
The last day before Christmas is always a day full of bargain surprises in The Big Store.

Delivery Announcement
All purchases made up to store-closing time today will be delivered to-morrow (Christmas Day) to all points within our wagon delivery limits.

Complimentary S&H Stamps FREE, Today
As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. Distribution in Ladies' Parlor, MAIN Building. Only 100 complimentary stamps good in any one book.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets
Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

CHRISTMAS CAROLS AT ST. PAUL'S TO-DAY

Special Service Will Open the Celebration to be Taken Up in Other Places.

BIG TREE TO BLAZE TO-NIGHT

Madison Square Festivities Will Last a Week—Plans for the Day's Charities.

A procession will form in the churchyard of St. Paul's at noon to-day, and move, singing carols, to the chapel doors. On Broadway, in front of the church, a company of Boy Scouts attached to St. Paul's will distribute copies of the carols and invitations to the services. A simple carol service in anticipation of Christmas Day will be held within the chapel during the noon hour.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Sunday school children in marching order will enter Old Trinity with their choir and clergy. After a brief service the classes will form in the aisles, and with banners spread and two trumpeters leading the way, will pay a visit to the manger which is arranged in the main entrance to the church. This service has been a Christmas custom, and every year scores of mothers bring their children to it.

At 3 o'clock in the morning of Christmas Day, St. Paul's Chapel, beautifully decorated with greens, will be thrown open for the night workers' service. For the past two years the chapel has been filled during this service with the hungry and homeless of lower Manhattan.

On Christmas morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, a procession of Sunday school children and parishioners of the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and West 158th Street, will form in front of the chapel and march with banners and trumpets to Trinity Cemetery, at Broadway and 155th Street, where Clement C. Moore, author of "'Twas the Night Before Christmas," lies buried. A fresh wreath will be placed over the grave while the procession sings carols.

Catholic services for night workers will be held at 3:15 o'clock on Christmas morning at St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street and City Hall Place. Mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father Luke J. Evers.

With the first note of the Parsifal Call, blazed by a squad of trumpeters, the Star in the East will burst forth to-night at the top of the big Christmas tree in Madison Square Park. Then will follow the illumination of the tree itself by thousands of many colored lights as the chorus of the Oratorio Society sings its Yuletide song. This year those who have had the preparation of the programme in hand have arranged an elaborate celebration extending to New Year's Eve, when Jacob A. Riis and a group of his friends purpose to hold their celebration around the gigantic tree.

The programme begins formally at the call of the trumpets at 5:30 o'clock, but twenty minutes before this the chimes of churches near the park will send forth their welcome, and these will be followed by the chimes from the Metropolitan tower. A splendid musical programme will then be given, including numbers by the Negro Choral Society, the Ghent Welsh Male Choir, and a quartet of prominent singers. The entertainment will last until midnight.

The musical programme will continue to-morrow night, and during intermissions the Salvation Army will distribute hot sausages and cups of coffee among the homeless men and needy women who come to see the tree. The food has been provided by Arthur Iselin, Walter E. Maynard, and Bishop David H. Greer. A feature of the programme on Saturday will be the lighting of the tree from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon and a concert during that time by 500 public school children, 300 Camp Fire Girls, and 150 children from the Colored Orphan Asylum at Kingsbridge. The United German Singing Societies and Bands have volunteered for Tuesday night.

At 5:30 o'clock this evening Mayor Ardolph L. Kline will press the button that lights the big Christmas tree, seventy feet high, and begins the Christmas Eve celebration provided by W. R. Hearst in City Hall Park. Christmas pictures will flash on screens at both ends of the park, while music is played by the Police Department Band at its full strength.

Mayor Kline with Secretary Adamson and a few other members of his cabinet will occupy a box in front of the City Hall steps. Behind them will be grouped the choruses of the United Singers of New York and the Boss Bakers' Singing Association of Brooklyn with their orchestra. The programme will begin at 5:30 with a selection by the Police Department Band and will be followed with a Christmas chorus by the singers. Miss Henrietta Wakefield, the contralto, who was formerly a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will sing twice. Jackson and McLaren, the Australian champions, will give a woodchopping exhibition. During the evening free lunches of sandwiches, cake, and coffee will be served.

The Bowery was pleased last night by the news that the Timothy D. Sullivan Association at 250 Bowery would give away Christmas baskets to-night, according to the custom of "Big Tim" Sullivan, while he lived. Hundreds of invitations were distributed yesterday to poor families and residents in lodging houses along the Bowery to come to-night to the feast at the association's headquarters. It was announced also last night that the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, which was recently incorporated, had for its object the carrying out of the benevolent work of the late "Big Tim."

Harry M. Applebaum, former secretary to Timothy D. Sullivan, said last night that every Christmas basket given away to-night would contain turkey, chicken, cranberry sauce, mince pie, a briar pipe, and a package of tobacco. Cards will be distributed entitling the holder to a pair of shoes to be given away at a future date.

FOR THE SPUGS' PARTY.

More Funds Are Needed for the Big Celebration.

With many protestations that no "hold-up game" was intended, Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, Vice President of the Spugs, announced last night that the Spugs were in great need of more funds with which to carry out the Christmas party at Grand Central Palace. Contributions, she said, had lately not been coming in, and there were "frightful expenses."

The Spug Christmas party is to include a merry-go-round and a wiggle-woggle for children, joys that have never been included in Santa's pack; dancing, motion pictures, music by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, singing by 500 Camp-fire Girls in costume, and singing by the Musical Arts Society. All the music, Miss Robinson-Smith said, has been volunteered, and the services of the band have been donated through a friend of the Spugs.

"But there are sandwiches, chocolates, and 4,000 boxes of candy to be distributed to the children," said Miss Smith, "and all these are expensive. New members will therefore come in very handy. The membership dues are ten cents a year, which entitles each member to a Spug pin and as many tickets as he or she desires. The children will get red tickets, entitling them to a box of candy each; and grown-ups will get green tickets. Of course, we do not accept only the ten cent dues, for some of our friends have given as much as $10, $50, or $100. But please point out that this is not a direct appeal or a hold-up game. We do not like to ask for gifts."

AT THE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Santa Claus Pays an Early Visit to Its 150 Wards.

The 150 children now in the custody of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had their annual Christmas festivities last night at the headquarters, 297 Fourth Avenue.

The 150 wards of the society assembled on the third floor of the building at 7 o'clock. The entire floor was decorated with holly and strings of paper links made by the children. A big Christmas tree stood in the main hall, illuminated by hundreds of tiny electric bulbs and loaded with presents.

Prof. Kreigher gave an exhibition of sleight-of-hand work that kept his audience breathless for half an hour. Then there was a Punch and Judy show, and after that Arthur Behim sang many popular songs, the children joining in the choruses.

Last came Santa Claus, bending under the weight of an enormous pack full of toys of all kinds. When the last present had been given out Santa and the children sat down to a supper of ice cream, cake, cookies, and many other Christmas dainties. Folksongs and dances given by the children completed the festivities.

HOTELS IN HOLIDAY DRESS.

Special Music and Entertainments Will Mark Christmas.

All of the hotels in the city are prepared to provide entertainment in keeping with the season for their guests on Christmas day. In some the features will be of the nature of public attractions, while in others the aim of the management will be to offer opportunities to the guests for as much of a home-like Christmas as is possible away from home.

Among the hotels that offer public attractions is the Hotel McAlpin, in the main dining-room of which a fourteen foot Christmas tree has been put up. The ornaments are colored electric lights, imitation ice and snow in profusion, and souvenirs for the women and children. An attempt to transplant a real German Christmas tree to the hotel has been made, and the decorations and favors are of German make or character. German cookies, candies and cakes have been made at the hotel in large quantities, and, beginning to-night, will be given to the children. The tree will stand until after Christmas.

At the Hotel Vanderbilt a special concert in the dining room is being arranged. Many tables have been reserved for private dinner parties, for which the hotel will provide the musical entertainment. The other hotels are following this general plan, the Ritz-Carlton, Plaza, Belmont, Martinique, Manhattan, Knickerbocker, St. Regis, Breslin and Astor being among those that have arranged for elaborate musical and other entertainments for their Christmas day guests. In many souvenirs will be given to the women and children.

At the Waldorf-Astoria there will probably be much gayety, but the management has planned only an elaboration of the usual musical entertainment.

The hotels generally described as "family hotels," such as the Gotham, Holland House, Wolcott, and Netherland, will be more quiet. They, too, will have extra attractions of music, and tables are being reserved for Christmas dinners.

At the Hotel Imperial th feature of the day will be the Christmas tree in the afternoon for 100 newsboys of Herald Square and Times Square. Many merchants and women guests of the hotel have donated toys, books and clothing, and each boy at the tree will receive gifts from a liberal Santa Claus. The hotel has provided a dinner, and a variety of entertainment has been arranged for.

All of the hotels are appropriately decorated for the season with holly wreaths, poinsettias and evergreens. The Christmas spirit has pervaded every lobby, and Dec. 25 is to be as notable a day in the hotels as in the homes of the city.

DINNERS FOR POOR ITALIANS.

Merchants Give Out 900 Baskets of Native Foods.

The poor among the Italians of the city were remembered yesterday by Italian merchants, whose gifts consisted of about 900 baskets containing everything necessary to make a bountiful Christmas dinner. During the day the basement of the Cesare Conti banking house, 35 Broadway, was turned into a distributing station for them. Each basket contained a four-pound chicken, spaghetti, butter, sugar, coffee, oils, and other articles, practically all of which were imported from the donors' native land. It was the aim of the committee, so far as possible, to supply their people with a typical Italian dinner. Each basket also contained candies and toys.

The committee in charge of the distribution felt gratified that out of 600,000 Italian residents of this city and vicinity only 1,200 will find it necessary to apply for a Christmas dinner. The condition of each applicant was investigated in order to prevent undeserving ones from imposing upon the committee.

BIG MAILS, BUT NO DELAY.

One Day's Sale of Stamps Here Amounts to $174,969.

In spite of the enormous Christmas mail, Postmaster Edward M. Morgan reported yesterday that there had been no congestion, and the only delay had been caused by the gaps between the arrival and departure of trains.

To assist in the collection and distribution of parcel post packages 250 extra automobile and furniture vans have been engaged, and as most of the parcels are insured, an extra force of clerks has been hired.

The entire Post Office force is working overtime, and, under the eight-hour law, will receive extra pay for additional work. The sale of postage stamps yesterday reached the high figure of $174,969.01. Since Dec. 1 the Post Office has received for stamps $2,240,991.27. In the first twenty-three days of December last year the sale of stamps here brought in $1,774,384.26.

Insurance Given to 200.

More than 200 employes of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company in Queens received life insurance policies yesterday from the company equal to one year's salary. This plan was inaugurated last year by C. G. M. Thomas, President of the company, and in the last year the families of three of the employes who died received the monthly salary which would have been paid the employe had he lived the year out. The plan proved so successful that President Thomas decided to continue it, and a blanket insurance policy was taken out on all the employes of the company for the ensuing year.

HUNTINGTON HORSES SHOT.

Financier Didn't Want Animals to Fall Into Another's Hands.

Rather than have four of his horses which had become practically useless to him fall into another's hands, H. E. Huntington, the financier and book collector, had the animals shot on Monday by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Thomas F. Freel, Superintendent of the society, said last night that so far as he knew the four animals were perfectly sound, and that they probably would have brought $250 each if they had been placed on the market.

"We received a request from Mr. Huntington in the regular way to send an agent up to his country place at Throgs Neck, Westchester, to destroy four horses. My only understanding was that the animals were of no more use to Mr. Huntington, and that he wished to have them destroyed rather than to have them fall into the hands of some one else who would not give them the same good treatment.

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals never considers an owner's motive when he asks to have a horse destroyed. It's the society's object to prevent cruelty. Consequently, if a man wants to have an animal destroyed and if he wants it done in a humane way, why a bullet in the brain of that animal is a humane way of doing it, because death is almost instantaneous."

Reporters were unable to learn from Mr. Huntington or from the caretakers at his Throgs Neck estate any further reason for his destruction of his four horses than that given by Mr. Freel

HIS PARDON PLEA BACKED BY $500,000

Tolman, Convicted Usurer, Offers to Surrender Notes for That Amount.

ENRICHED BY SALARY LOANS

Is Serving a Six Months' Sentence for Exacting 200 Per Cent. Interest.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—An application for the pardon of Daniel H. Tolman, a convicted money lender, was made to Gov. Glynn to-day. Favorable action was urged by the convict's counsel, Charles A. Towne, a former United States Senator, as a Christmas gift for his client.

Tolman was sentenced recently for a term of six months. It has now been promised in his behalf that in consideration of his pardon Tolman would surrender usurious notes amounting to $500,000, reserving his right to sue for the amounts due with only the lawful interest added.

Gov. Glynn said that he had not given the matter much attention.

Daniel H. Tolman, who had loan offices in sixty-three Canadian and American cities and headquarters in this city, said at the time of his arrest, on Aug. 1, that he had grown wealthy in the salary loan business, and that he had decided to retire, because he had during the year preceding led a hard life on account of the prosecution of himself and his agents for usury in many States.

On Aug. 1 Tolman was fined $1,000 and placed on three years' probation by Judge Gnichtel at Trenton, N. J. Twelve hours later he was arrested again in this State on a charge of usury on the complaint of Charles Schick, a laborer getting $12 a week, who borrowed $10 from Tolman in order to make a present to his parents on their golden wedding anniversary. Schick got the money on his promise to pay twelve weekly installments of $1.25. According to this arrangement, Schick was paying $5 for the use of $10 for three months, Tolman's interest charge being more than 200 per cent.

Tolman was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for this offense in the Court of Special Sessions on Oct. 9. In passing sentence Justice Zeller told Tolman that he was one of the "most contemptible usurers in his most unspeakable business."

It is believed that Tolman's imprisonment has made it impossible for his agents to collect much of the money which he has loaned recently at illegal rates.

STEFANSSON SHIPS SAFE.

Alaska and Mary Sachs in Winter Quarters—Karluk Seen Aug. 19.

OTTAWA, Dec. 23.—Dr. R. M. Anderson, chief anthropologist with the Stefansson expedition, reported to George J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs, to-day, that all the scientists and members of the crews of the Alaska and Mary Sachs, two of the explorer's vessels, were safe and well in Winter quarters at Collinson Point, fifty miles from Flaxman Island, on the Arctic Circle.

The report arrived by mail to-day and states, in contradiction of recent dispatches from Seattle, that neither of the two vessels is damaged to any extent. The Mary Sachs was caught in the ice packs last September, but can be easily repaired.

Dr. Anderson reports last having seen the Karluk in the ice pack near Point Barrow on Aug. 19.

The mail received to-day was dispatched from Collinson Point on Oct. 13 by runner to Circle City, Alaska, and thence it was sent south by steamer.

Dr. Anderson, who was formerly Chief Anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History, says that the charts prepared by E. D. K. Leffingwell, the American explorer, were of inestimable value.

The Mary Sachs, with Kenneth Chapman, a geologist, in charge, and the Alaska reached Collinson Point on Sept. 27, and decided to Winter there.

CENSURES TRIANGLE CO.

Fire Prevention Inspector Finds It Still Disregards Regulations.

Max Blanck of Harris & Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company, invited members of the Fire Prevention Bureau to come to the Triangle Company's factory, at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, yesterday afternoon to witness some experiments with a new style of lock it is proposed to install at the fire exits.

Chief Inspector John J. Kennedy of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who responded to the invitation, watched the operation of the lock for a little while, and then became so interested in other features about the factory that he dropped all interest in the lock mechanism.

He found the floor littered with cuttings from shirtwaists, while all the vast quantity of flimsy material in the place was handled in wicker baskets, just as it had been when the unfinished material caught fire in the Triangle Company's former factory in Washington Place and caused the death of 147 men and women employes.

Inspector Kennedy said he was confident that several orders had been issued to the Triangle Company to provide metal containers for the shirtwaist materials and to keep the floors free from litter. A pile of paper rubbish six feet high stood in a corner, but Mr. Blanck insisted that this represented the sweepings of the previous hour and that it was about to be collected in cans and disposed of.

Inspector Kennedy said he would have the records looked up before deciding what to do with the case. The lock he had been invited to inspect, he said, would need to be modified materially before the Fire Prevention Bureau would pass it. Its operation depended on a spring that might easily get out of order and make it impossible for employes rushing to avoid a fire to open the door at all.

The feature of the lock was that it could only be opened by breaking a glass cover, and that it would then set a bell ringing. It was meant to safeguard employers from the loss of goods through the departure of employes through fire exits instead of by way of the elevators.

LEEHAN IS IN JAIL AGAIN.

Wife Turns Him Away—He Balks at Going to a Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 23.—William J. Leehan, who was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Caroline Turner at Lakewood, is now a prisoner in the white Plains jail. Following his release in the West Side Court in New York, where he was arraigned for intoxication, Leehan started for this village. He applied at 2:30 o'clock this morning for admission at the home of his wife, 2 South Lexington Avenue, but was sent away. Later in the day he had a talk with his wife.

"You promised," she said, "that you would not drink any more after the jury found you not guilty. I will not live with you until you make a man of yourself."

Leehan left his wife in anger and visited several saloons, where he drank heavily. When his uncle, Daniel Leehan of Manchester, N. H., arrived in town this afternoon for the purpose of taking him to his New Hampshire home, where he had promised to stay a year, Leehan balked and made a scene.

"I am a free American citizen," he said. "I will not go on any farm."

Leehan then was arrested and put in jail on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct.

"This is a frame-up, the same as the murder charge was against me," said Leehan. "I am going to ferret this whole thing out and find the guilty parties."

Leehan will be arraigned in court to-morrow.

AIDED BY MISS WILSON.

She Obtains Postal Job for Her Art Teacher's Widow.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the President, is said to have been interested in obtaining the appointment to-day of Mrs. Effie E. Anshutz as Postmistress at Fort Washington, Penn., near here.

Mrs. Anshutz is the widow of Thomas P. Anshutz, an artist, who, for thirty years, was a teacher at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Among his pupils was Miss Wilson. Mr. Anshutz died in 1912.

WHEELER PRAISES ENGLISH.

College Head, Back from Egypt, Says We Can Learn Lesson There.

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, returned to this country on Monday on the North German Lloyd Line steamer George Washington from a six months' tour of Egypt, and is stopping at the Waldorf for a few days before leaving for his home in California. Dr. Wheeler was an interested student of English rule in Egypt, and said that observations made on the ground had reversed his opinion of English colonial government.

"I went to Egypt," he said, "believing that the English were not just masters there, but after seing the results of English rule and talking with many people in Egypt, both natives and Englishmen, I have been convinced that English occupation of Egypt is most beneficial to the Egyptians. The United States can learn a valuable lesson from England for the government of the Philippines. What we need in the Philippines is a policy that does not wabble.

"Egypt is in a state of development that it has never known before. The English and the English example have meant good roads, water distribution from the Nile, railroad extension, and many other things to the country. The people are going ahead.

"I was glad to meet Lord Kitchener while on my tour," Dr. Wheeler continued, "and I found him a most remarkable man. He is doing a great work in Egypt without boasting about it, and his power is all exercised for the benefit of the country. His personality is impressive, and one recognizes him at once as an extraordinary man."

Dr. Wheeler returned several times in his conversation to the relations between this country and the Philippines as compared with those between England and Egypt. He emphasized the "firm hand" of England, the "consistence without wobbling" of the English rule, and the "slow but sure education of the Egyptians to govern themselves," and deprecated the absence of such features in the policy of the United States toward the Philippines.

Dr. Wheeler said that he had read copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES while going up the Nile, and was very interested in the home news.

"I got the papers in November," he said, "when they were fifteen days old."

FALL KILLS SCHOOLGIRL.

Frances Humphries Plunges to Death—Fellow-Pupil Discovers Body

Frances Humphries, 15 years old, a schoolgirl, of 204 Warren Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday by a fall down a flight of stairs in Public School 78, at Court and Pacific Streets. No one in the school saw her fall. Her absence from the classroom caused her teacher to send a pupil after her, and her body was found lying on the concrete floor at the bottom of the stairway.

The girl was in the graduating class. She was also a monitor, and had charge of the stairway leading to her classroom on the second floor. She returned to her class shortly after 1 o'clock, and left the room immediately. It is believed that she tripped while going down the stairs, and in falling her head struck the floor at the bottom. Her skull was fractured, and it is believed that death was instantaneous.

Acknowledgments.

Contributions received by THE TIMES yesterday for "New York's 100 Neediest Cases" were: J. W. D., $10; K. M. S., $5; Miss M. H. G., $2; C. W. N., $5; A. S. A., $2; Mrs. F. D. B., $5; E. T. W., $15; H. H. K., $1.

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JEWELRY
PEARLS DIAMONDS
WATCHES CLOCKS
LAMPS SILVERWARE
BRONZES CHINA

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

For a Merry X-mas

Champagne

Celebrate Christmas in an American way with an American wine. For the fitting observation and the making of REAL CHRISTMAS CHEER serve Gold Seal Champagne. The American wine that proves import duty and ocean freight to be useless waste.

You can pay more for wine than Gold Seal costs, but you cannot get a better champagne at any price.

Two Kinds: Special Dry and Brut. Order a Bottle or case Today.
Sold Everywhere. "All wine—no duty"

New York Office: 36 Whitehall St. Phone 3139 Broad.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Advantages in Time and Price for the day before Christmas

Thanks to the convenience of exclusive made-up Apparel, the belated holiday shopper may choose, at a moment's notice, the most practical and luxurious gift in one's power to give.

A pleasant, refined place to shop, away from the confusion of hurrying crowds.

Fur Coats, Sets, Scarfs and Muffs reduced one-half to one-third

Ultra-fashionable models, made up from the finest prime pelts.

Exquisite Wraps—greatly reduced

Stunning models, trimmed with wide bands of rich Furs—
$75 to $125 Wraps—$48. $145 to $200 Wraps—$85
$300 to $495 Elaborate Evening Wraps—$195
Equally good values at prices ranging from $65 to $265

Dresses, Suits, Blouses, Scarfs and French Novelties at equally attractive prices.

Advance Spring styles in charming Taffeta Dance Frocks, for Women and Misses, at $48 to $95.

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

The Store That Spreads Christmas Happiness

At Your Service Today Until the Very Last Minute, With Its Wonderful Resources

Stocks that glitter and twinkle with Christmas helpfulness, in spite of the great demands made upon them.

Service of unabated attention, intelligence and promptness.

Delivery—*by automobile exclusively*—which assures your gifts getting to their destination without disappointment.

The GIMBEL SPECIAL TELEPHONE SERVICE will be in operation DAY AND NIGHT until 9 P. M. on Christmas Day.

Telephone Madison Square 8200 for your last-minute needs today, or to straighten out possiblbe mistakes.

And please **shop as early in the day as you can,** so that we can get your parcels home in plenty of time!

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

ONLY 32 DAYS LEFT

HACKETT CARHART'S LAST CHRISTMAS AND CREDITORS' EXTENSION SALE

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, have only 32 days of their creditors' extension left in which to sell out their complete highest grade stocks and pay their debts, in order to retire from business honorably.

This is an unprecedented situation for an organization the size of the four Hackett, Carhart stores, and is the cause of a sale such as has never been seen before in New York or any other city.

The first consideration of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, is the satisfaction of its customers. Any merchandise purchased which is not satisfactory may be exchanged *or money will be refunded.*

LAST CHANCE for THAT OVERCOAT or SUIT AT $12.75

VALUES UP TO $30.00

Overcoats

Practically every conceivable type of fabric and model is included, and every model is represented in all sizes.

The tailoring in these garments is superb, and they represent values ranging as high as $30.00.

Finest Chinchillas in all colors and models.
Black and Oxford conservative Chesterfields.
Convertible collars coats.
Storm coats in heavy fabrics.
Shawl collar coats, long and short models.
English guard coats.
Split-sleeve models in nobby fabrics.
Double breasted ulsters.

For Christmas

VALUES UP TO $30.00

Winter Suits

This extraordinary lot of men's finest hand tailored suits comprises all Hackett Carhart's stocks, ranging in value from $18.50 to $30.00, and includes an assortment of models from the conservative 3-button sack to the ultra unpadded soft front English coat so popular to-day. There are sizes for every build and type of man.

Blue and Black Serges in all models.
Blue and Black Pencil Stripes.
Heather mixtures in English two and three button sacks.
Club and shepherd checks.
Cheviots in blue, black and brown.
Tweeds in semi-conservative models.
Scotch mixtures in the season's newest colorings—modish styles.

NECKWEAR
75c. and $1.00 Cut Silk Neckwear; wide open ends... 25c
HANDKERCHIEFS
$1.50 Initial Handkerchiefs, box of 6... 95c
PAJAMAS
$2.00 Flannel Pajamas, silk frogs... $1.15
GLOVES
$1.50 Russian Kassan spear-point back Gloves... $1.10

Terry and Blanket Robes

Complete assortment of Imported Terry and German Blanket Robes at tremendously reduced prices.
$3.50 and $4.00 values, now $2.95
$4.50 to $6.00 values, now $3.75
$6.50 to $8.50 values, now $4.95
$9 to $12 values, now... $5.95
$15 to $21 values, now... $12.75

SHIRTS
$2 and $2.50 H. C. & Co. and other brand Shirts; all sizes, soft and laundered cuffs... 85c
$3.00 Mushroom Tucked Shirts, and also mixtures, French cuffs, all colors... 1.85

COLLARS, 60c Dozen
Arrow, Redman, Frisbie, Coon and H. C. Brands. All sizes, 13½ to 20. Sold in dozen lots only at 60c.

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall
841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Square
Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings
154 E. 125th St., Near 3d Avenue, Open Evenings

BETHELL DEFENDS TELEPHONE RATES

Tells Up-State Commission the Basis for City Tolls Is Statewide Service.

RETICENT AS TO FIGURES

President Says He Cannot Give the Value of His Company's Plant In This City.

Chairman Martin S. Decker of the up-State Public Service Commission gladdened the petitioners for a revision of New York City telephone rates yesterday, when he announced at a public hearing on the eleventh floor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building that the commission's determination would be based on its findings as to the company's income and expenses in New York City territory alone. The New York Telephone Company has been fighting to have the case determined on a basis of conditions throughout the State, and including the so-called metropolitan district in New Jersey.

Union N. Bethell, President of the company, who testified at the afternoon hearing, showed feeling against those who have filed petitions for the revision of rates. He waved his hand scornfully at the small audience which braved yesterday's rain and estimated their number at "twelve, fifteen or twenty people." He said the smallness of their number showed that the complainants against the company's rates comprised "a mere bagatelle" of the company's 500,000 subscribers. He said those who objected to the company's basic rate of $48 for 600 messages were only a handful of those served.

Commissioner Decker allowed Mr. Bethell much latitude in testifying as to the company's ideas and ideals. There was a tiff when he began to pin Mr. Bethell down closely on the question as to why the company could not supply figures of its New York City receipts and expenses, which the commission desired. Mr. Bethell started to outline the difficulties of apportioning toll charges and expenses and appeared aggrieved when Commissioner Decker reminded him that he had learned about his subject from information supplied by the company in up-State rate cases.

Mr. Bethell appeared to resent Commissioner Decker's statement that there was considerable dissatisfaction with the rate of $48 for 600 messages, and said it was not among those who knew the circumstances of telephone operation. He said he had attempted to go into this question of why this rate, higher than the 5-cent rate at pay stations, was exacted when Mr. Stevens was Chairman of the commission, and that Commissioner Stevens had stopped him, saying the reason for it was so patent as not to require discussion.

One reason why the telephone company objects to having its New York rates based on the receipts and expenditures in the city proper, Mr. Bethell said, was that it had calculated its service with a broader viewpoint. He said that the company had considered that the commercial development of New York demanded that adequate service be supplied not only with the surrounding districts, but with the other cities of the State.

Mr. Bethell manifested much pride in the achievements of the company, and said that though he did not claim all the credit for himself, the company had succeeded in its ideal of making the telephone service of New York City a model for all the systems of the world. It was the admiration of telephone administrationists the earth over, he said, because of the efficiency of its service.

He said its plant was worth to-day much more than it cost and considerably more than the amount for which it was carried on the books of the company. At the time the new company was formed by the consolidation of several companies, he said, more than $7,000,000 was wiped off its property account in stocks, bonds, and notes, so that the public would not have to pay interest charges on this $7,000,000 in its rates. He said he had in mind a rate agitation such as was now going on when this $7,000,000 was wiped off. He said his object was to see to it that the investment always represented more than the book value.

Much annoyance was expressed by Mr. Bethell when M. H. Winkler, the attorney for various civic organizations confronted him with a statement he had made on behalf of the telephone company in the interborough toll-rate hearing. This included figures of the company's capital investment. Mr. Bethell said his best recollection was that on that occasion the commission had been lenient and had allowed him to put in compilations and inventories made by the company's accountants and engineers. He refused to indorse them. Mr. Bethell said he could not give, at the present time, what was the value of the telephone plant in this city, even approximately.

Mr. Bethell said he could not tell the amount of money invested in the telephone plant in the City of New York in 1911 or in 1912, and said when pressed that perhaps there might be a record from which such figures might be obtained "approximately."

"Where are the accounts which would show the investment in 1911?" demanded Mr. Winkler.

"In the City of New York alone?"

"Yes," persisted Mr. Winkler.

"I don't know. It may be possible that such figures may be obtained."

"Why is there any doubt?" pressed Mr. Winkler.

"Because we operate all through the State of New York and the rates are fixed on the average return throughout the State. We believe the commercial welfare of the city is dependent on the facilities from the surrounding country and the cities of the State."

There was a lively skirmish between Mr. Winkler and the witness about the company's bookkeeping, which ended in Mr. Bethell's declaration that the only way to get at the bottom of the matter was to have a physical valuation of the company's property made. This is the very thing that the petitioners do not want. It means an expense of several hundred thousand dollars and much delay in deciding the issues in the case.

Commissioner Decker showed a lively curiosity about President Bethell's statement that in consolidation some $7,000,000 had been wiped off the books of the new company. Mr. Decker said that when one company acquires the stock of another, the stock of the second company disappears, and he asked if some of the $7,000,000 to which President Bethell referred so often might not be accounted for in this way. President Bethell said no. Among the companies he mentioned as having been acquired either by purchases of stock or purchases of assets were the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo, the Central New York Telephone Company, the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone Company, and the Metropolitan Telephone Company.

President Bethell said these mergers had been accomplished without stifling competition, and that their sole object was better service for telephone users. Commissioner Decker [illegible] sions that when these [illegible] been taken over and consolidated [illegible] had been [illegible] President Bethell insisted that [illegible] a rough affair, and explained [illegible] how it had been revised through the years [illegible]. Chairman Decker appeared anxious to have this inventory brought before the commission, as bearing on the present case. He said he wanted to find out what had become of the original inventory. President Bethell belittled it as any conclusive proof of the company's fixed capital account.

The history of telephone development in New York City, from the old 10,000 telephone system to the present 500,000 telephone system, was described by President Bethell. He ascribed telephone growth to the message rate system, dating from the early nineties, aided by the company's plan of neighborhood rates. He said:

"I believe the rate plan in New York City is the best from the standpoint of the public that exists anywhere in the world, and that it is a better plan than any which has been proposed."

Mr. Bethell said that a flat city rate was impossible in New York, since New York was the consolidation of a number of communities and had not grown like other American cities and the great European cities from a single centre spreading out. Commissioner Decker expressed surprise when President Bethell told him that he had no knowledge that studies had been made for the company of the revenues and expenses of various classes of service within the City of New York. The Chairman showed great patience in examining Mr. Bethell, letting him answer questions in his own way and then pinning him down point by point, first winning reluctant admissions that the company's books must show what had been received in grand divisions from different classes of service in New York City, and then getting concessions that it would be possible to apportion certain expenses, which were outside expenses for city service proper.

The hearing was adjourned until Jan. 5.

GIVES NEW CUSTOMS RULES.

McAdoo Makes Public Regulations Regarding Personal Belongings.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has made public the new customs regulations regarding the admission of the personal belongings of persons entering the United States. The regulations follow:

The exact number of pieces of baggage must be stated on forms which will be furnished passengers. The declaration should be prepared and signed at least one day before the expected arrival of the vessel.

The coupon at the bottom of the form must be detached and retained by the passenger and the declaration delivered to the ship's officer designated. The coupon must be presented at the Inspector's desk after the baggage is landed, and an Inspector will then examine the baggage.

Passengers must acknowledge in person, on the pier, their signatures to declarations.

Residents of the United States, returning, must declare all articles acquired abroad, whether by purchase or gift or otherwise, and whether dutiable or free. Exemption allowed on articles aggregate value of which is not more than $100 if suitable for personal or household use and whether intended for personal use or as gifts, provided the articles are not bought on commission or intended for sale. Articles so exempt, however, must be declared.

Articles belonging to one passenger cannot be included in the exemption of another.

Use of articles does not exempt from duty, but allowance will be made by appraising officers for depreciation.

Passengers must not deduct the $100 exemption in making out their declarations.

Wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken out of the United States by residents shall be admitted free of duty. If remodeled or repaired, cost of remodeling must be declared and receipted bill presented. Cost of such repair is subject to duty.

Citizens of the United States or persons who have at any time resided in this country shall be deemed residents of the United States unless they shall have abandoned their residence here and have acquired an actual bona fide residence in a foreign country.

The residence of a wife follows that of her husband, and the residence of a minor child that of its parents.

The examination of baggage will be facilitated by presentation of receipted bills and if articles acquired abroad are packed separately.

Non-residents of the United States must declare all articles in baggage or on person which do not constitute wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, or similar personal effects. They must also declare all wearing apparel, jewelry, and similar effects when not owned by them or when intended for another person or for sale.

Household effects imported as baggage must be declared. If actually owned and used abroad not less than one year and not intended for another person, or for sale, they will be admitted free. If not so owned and used abroad duty must be paid.

Passengers over 18 years may bring in free 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes, or smoking tobacco not to exceed three pounds, if for use of passenger. The articles, however, must be declared.

Passengers not satisfied with values fixed by customs officers on pier may demand a re-examination. Application should be made to the officer in charge immediately. If this course is not practical, articles should be left in customs custody, and application made to Collector of Customs in writing within ten days.

Examination of any baggage may be postponed if passenger requests officer taking declaration to send the baggage to Appraiser's Stores.

Currency or certified checks only can be accepted in payment of duties.

The offering of gratuities or bribes to customs officers is a violation of the law, and all parties concerned are liable to criminal prosecution.

Discourtesy or incivility on the part of customs officers should be reported to the Collector of the Custom House or other officer.

Baggage containing dutiable articles may be forwarded in bond to any other port of entry upon good reason being shown. Passengers should so indicate on their declarations, and make a request on the Inspector.

An act of Congress of 1897 as amended in 1913 forbids importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of seals taken from the Pacific Ocean.

The importation of aigrettes and other plumage is prohibited.

All persons must make a declaration of personal belongings, but this may be done by the senior member of the family for other members if desired.

TALKS OF ISLAND CRUELTY.

Convict from Sing Sing Brings Story of Juggling Books.

George L. Lewis, who is serving a term in Sing Sing for stealing $1,250 from Mrs. George H. Barrett, wife of a portrait painter, in an automobile transaction, will be brought before Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier to-day to tell of matters relating to the bookkeeping accounts of the city institutions on Blackwell's Island. Lewis at one time was confined in the island penitentiary and acted as bookkeeper. It is said that on the order of officials on Blackwell's Island Lewis juggled the accounts. He will be lodged in the Tombs over Christmas while the investigation is pending.

Members of the May Grand Jury, which has been investigating the charges of cruelty and mismanagement on the part of officials, have received notices to meet next Monday, when formal charges will be presented by Mr. Du Vivier. It is understood that several indictments for assault and others based on the mismanagement charges will be asked for.

The investigators learned yesterday from a former prisoner in the penitentiary of a boy who was severely beaten because he didn't wash as fast as his keeper wished. The boy complained to the Deputy Warden and got another drubbing. Another boy, it is said, was beaten by a keeper for no reason at all. A man who stooped to pick up a bread crumb during the meal hour was thought by a keeper to be in conversation with another prisoner. He got a blow on the back which left a welt five inches long. This case, it is charged, was brought to the attention of the Deputy Warden, but no action was taken.

WILL CURE CAR SQUEALING.

Service Board Orders Companies to Use New Remedy.

Many complaints have been received by the Public Service Commission as to the "squealing" of surface cars when the brakes are applied. Commissioner Eustis after many hearings has come to the conclusion that the "squealing" is caused by the friction of the wheel flanges against the ball of the rail, and that in this respect steel wheels are much worse offenders than cast iron wheels.

Mr. Eustis also has found that the "squealing" sound can be lessened materially by the use of an insert of lead, graphite or asphaltum in the brake shoe. This lubricates the flanges.

The Public Service Commission yesterday ordered all street car companies in the city to equip cars with brake shoes having a lubricant insert or some other device equally effective before March 1, 1915. They must submit whatever device they intend to adopt to the Commission for approval before Sept. 1 next.

Eggs as Money in Arkansas.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, Ark., Dec. 23.—Eggs are becoming so scarce in the mountainous section of Arkansas that they are being used as a medium of exchange. Not only are they acceptable for payment at grocery stores and mercantile establishments, but at motion picture theatres. One egg admits a minor and two one adult. The proprietors of theatres find a ready cash market for the eggs.

SETH LOW WANTS STATE POLICE FORCE

Westchester Co. Needs Protectors Like Pennsylvania Constabulary, Says Ex-Mayor.

PERIL FROM LABOR CAMPS

Nucleus for a State Organization in the Present Aqueduct Men—Must Be Mounted.

Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York, who has a Summer home at Bedford Hills, Westchester County, came out yesterday in favor of a force of State police to patrol Westchester County roads. Mr. Low would have the police organized after the system of the Pennsylvania constabulary, who have become famous for their work in suppressing strike riots and keeping order in mining camps, and in the manufacturing centres where many foreigners are employed.

The special need for such a police force in Westchester County, Mr. Low holds, is due to the aqueduct, the highway improvements, and industrial plants of private companies, nearly all of which have required the maintenance of labor camps near Westchester villages. When the National Guard has been called out to restore order in these camps the result has been, according to Mr. Low, that undue notoriety has been given to the strikes, whereas if there were a force of State constabulary always on hand the strikes could be handled without much public notice.

While advocating a State force yesterday, Mr. Low criticised the local police of various Westchester communities on the grounds that they had proved "inadequate" to the demands made upon them.

"It is not that the police of the villages and towns are unworthy men," said Mr. Low, "for they are as worthy as could be found, I dare say. But they are not equal to the task of patrolling the many desolate stretches of highway, and as a result crimes of a violent character are of very common occurrence. We hear of Black Hand crimes, of burglaries, of assaults

"In the greater number of instances these outrages have involved only the members of labor camps, but a considerable number have involved American citizens. Last August, for instance, a paymaster for a contracting firm was shot at in broad daylight while riding upon a motor bicycle. Luckily he was not hit, after his refusal to halt, and so arrived at the point at which employes were waiting for their pay.

"The criminals who attempted to hold up this paymaster eluded detection, but I am confident that a force of trained State police officers could have hunted them down.

"The aqueduct police have helped us, and the suggestion naturally occurs that these aqueduct police should be made the nucleus for a force of State constabulary.

Possibly such a force is needed in several counties. I confine my statement of the need for them to Westchester County because I am familiar with Westchester conditions. The constabulary should, of course, be mounted, for it would need to have a maximum of mobility.

"In the old days when farmers and villagers alone inhabited what we call 'the country,' there was of course no need for mounted police, but we should not fail to meet the fact that our rural population has widely changed through the introduction of foreign settlements, and that we must meet this changed situation and grapple with it."

SMOKERS' PETITION FAILS.

Service Board Won't Order Cars to Accommodate Them.

Smokers are to get no increase of their facilities from the Public Service Commission. At its meeting yesterday it passed a resolution simply stating that "under the circumstances appearing, it would not be reasonable to require said street railroad corporations to operate smoking cars or cars containing smoking compartments."

So ends the great petition got up by the United Cigar Stores and signed by 70,000 smokers. This was presented to the commission after Dr. George O. Pease had won his great victory of the early Summer, which resulted in the commission solemnly reaffirming the existing ordinances with regard to smoking on street cars and elevated railroads without changing a syllable of them.

Then the smokers arose and demanded that on street car lines one car in five should be set apart for smokers and that similar limited facilities should be granted on the elevated lines. Hearings were held and Dr. Pease led the opposition. Moreover, the companies, from the operating point of view, did not favor the change. So the commission has decreed it shall not happen.

MRS. DALE SUES IN RENO.

Charges of Cruelty Dropped—Francis C. Dale Accepts Service.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Lillian Palmerson Dale of New York filed to-day in the County Clerk's office papers in a divorce suit against Francis Colgate Dale. Mrs. Dale was accompanied to Reno by her mother, Mrs. Frank N. Patterson of New York. Her son, Francis, is with her. Mr. Dale arrived here several days ago so that personal service might be obtained. When the papers were filed he accepted service and departed for San Francisco.

Mrs. Dale simply alleges failure to provide. The cruelty charges that figured in her suit for divorce in New York State are not repeated, and Mr. Dale explained that those charges had been disposed of by the New York courts.

Lillian P. Dale brought suit for separation against her husband in New York in 1911. The case was tried before Julius M. Mayer as referee. He dismissed the case, declaring the wife's charge of cruelty was without foundation. In April of the same year Mrs. Dale sued her husband to recover $680, the value of alleged wedding presents of jewelry, which she charged that her husband had taken from a safety deposit box. She won a verdict of $300.

WANTS $50,000 FOR ARREST.

Woman Brings Action Against Former Sanitarium Employe.

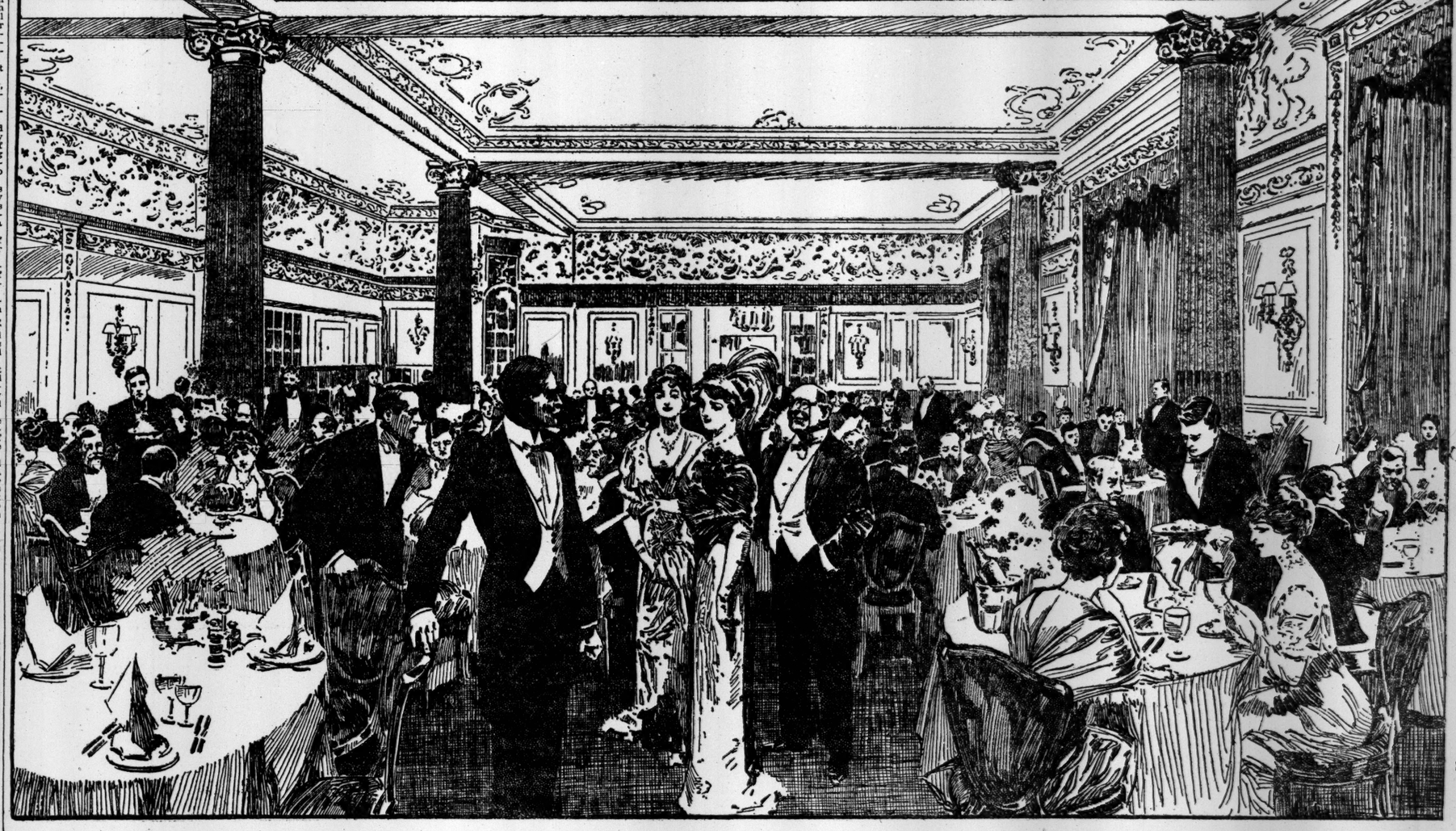
Dr. Frances McCulloch, who has a sanitarium at 27 East Forty-fourth Street, has begun an action for $50,000 damages in the Supreme Court against Dora Baumgarten, who, she says, caused her arrest on false charges, and is thus responsible for the loss of part of her sanitarium's patronage. Dr. McCulloch says that since her arrest she has been confined to her room with nervous prostration.

In her complaint Dr. McCulloch says that Dora Baumgarten, formerly employed at the sanitarium as manager, was dismissed for incompetency. Afterward she went to the Police Commissioner and made compliants which Dr. McCulloch says reflected upon the character of the sanitarium. Dr. McCulloch says that she then was arrested and taken by force to the police station and then to court, but within two days was honorably discharged.

Dr. McCulloch says that she has managed the sanitarium for many years at the same address, and that it always has been a thoroughly respectable place.

FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE BERKELEY HOTEL
LONDON ENGLAND



THE BERKELEY RESTAURANT

The Most Central, Convenient, and Modern of the West End Restaurants

THE WINDOWS OF THE BERKELEY HOTEL COMMAND AN UNINTERRUPTED VIEW OF THE GREEN PARK AND BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The Only Hotel de Luxe of Moderate Size

QUIET, UNPRETENTIOUS, AND COMFORTABLE

(UNDER THE SAME PROPRIETORSHIP AS THE SAVOY HOTEL AND CLARIDGE'S HOTEL, LONDON.)

Telegraphic Address: "SYBARITE, LONDON."

FREEVILLE REPUBLIC WILL NOT BAR GIRLS

Trustees' Reply to State Board Says George Has Been Out Since 1908.

BOASTS OF EX-CITIZENS

Board Declines to Make Institutional Farm Colony Out of the Junior Republic.

The trustees of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, near Ithaca, after considering separately the ten recommendations of the special committee of the State Board of Charities which investigated conditions in the institution and requested the removal of William R. George, founder of the republic, from any connection with it, announced last night that Mr. George was in no way officially connected with the institution and had not been since 1908.

Inasmuch as the charges involving the moral conduct of Mr. George were still under investigation, the trustees declined to address to the National Association of George Junior Republics "any request that might seem to prejudice the case."

"In pointing this out to the public, with the request that they, too, withhold judgment, it is proper to state, in order that these charges may assume their relative importance, that the allegations are not new and have been known to the trustees for a number of years," reads the statement issued by the trustees to the public. "The action of the trustees regarding them will be governed entirely by the findings of the committee of which Mr. Choate is Chairman, but, whatever that verdict may be, it should be kept in mind by all friends of the republic that the question involved is one that is entirely personal and has no bearing whatever upon the soundness and efficacy of the republic principles."

The public statement and the reply to the recommendations of the State Board of Charities were issued at the close of a meeting of the Trustees, which began on Monday morning and did not end until late yesterday afternoon, in the office of V. Everit Macy, the Secretary, at 68 Broad Street. Present at the meeting were Henry Burden, Acting Chairman; R. M. Schell and C. M. Heizer of Ithaca; John F. George, Jeremiah W. Jenks, E. E. Olcott, Arthur Woods, Eliot Cross, Evert Jansen Wendell, William R. Hereford, J. G. Smith, J. W. Burden, J. Arthur Brooks, and H. L. Platt, the last two representing the National Association of Junior Republics.

Acting Chairman Henry Burden was asked after the meeting last night if he personally had been convinced of any misconduct on the part of Mr. George, and he said he felt that Mr. George "had done some very foolish things" which "certain persons might have been glad to get hold of and use against him."

The letter of the Board of Trustees of the George Junior Republic to the State Board of Charities in part follows:

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

To the State Board of Charities.

Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your communication forwarded by your President under date of Dec. 17, 1913, and we take pleasure in submitting the following reply:

Since the founding of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., by William R. George in 1895, approximately 1,200 boys and girls have gone out from the republic. In a recent analysis of the careers of these young people the following results were discovered. In spite of the fact that during several years "general badness" was a special qualification for admission to the republic, not more than 5 per cent. may at present be regarded as failures. Fully two-thirds have achieved positive success, in that they are supporting themselves and those dependent upon them, and also in many instances do some definite work in the aid of other individuals or of the community in which they reside.

Of the remainder we can at least claim that they are neither public charges nor law-breakers. Among the more successful ex-citizens we have lawyers, civil engineers, contractors, teachers, physicians and professional nurses, newspaper men, public office-holders, mechanics, farmers, gardeners, plumbers, carpenters, printers, and we might go on almost indefinitely. A number of these successful ex-citizens had been sent to the republic from other institutions after having been given up as hopeless incorrigibles. Of the ex-citizens two are members of our Executive Committee and one a member of our Board of Trustees. As an indication of their "esprit de corps," it is interesting to note that the ex-citizens have formed an alumni association, and have annual reunions on founder's day at Freeville.

In view of our successful results, we feel that we cannot accede to your board's request to abandon the republic idea of self-government and turn the republic at Freeville into an institutional farm colony. We append hereto detailed answers to your recommendations.

First—Respecting your recommendation to reduce the number of Directors to nine residents of Freeville and vicinity, of whom two should be women, we would say that the direct management of the affairs of the George Junior Republic Association has for years been vested in an Executive Committee of nine members, all of whom, with one exception, have resided in the vicinity of Freeville. Upon this committee women have served, and are not only eligible, but welcomed. The desirability of wide interest and co-operation seems to us to justify fully the continuance of the larger Board of Trustees.

Second—Regarding the question of the admission of girl citizens to the Republic, the Trustees have the honor to inform you that, after an experience covering many years, during which this question has been carefully studied and its results tested in practice, it is the belief of the Trustees that the greatest educational benefit obtained from the working of the Republic and self-government principles is derived when boys and girls are trained together under the present conditions at Freeville—that is to say, where boys and girls are associated in the schools or under circumstances where supervision is relatively easy.

The isolated cases of immorality which have been given prominence out of all proportion to the number of citizens who have been in the Republic are to be attributed directly to the acceptance by the Republic in former years of citizens of immoral character or of known low moral, mental, and physical development. This condition was changed several years ago, and defectives are now excluded.

The removal of girls from the Howland Cottage to a cottage more remote from the centre of the Republic was accomplished several weeks prior to the receipt of the recommendation of the State Board of Charities that this be done.

Third—You recommend that steps be taken to withdraw girl citizens from the performance of housework in the cottages occupied by boys. A resolution of the Board of Trustees, passed Nov. 14, 1913, directed the Superintendent to withdraw the girls "from doing housework in the boys' cottages."

The Trustees announced that it was the intention of the Republic to discontinue High School training and extend vocational training, as had been recommended by the State Board of Charities. It approved of the suggestion that newcomers be required to familiarize themselves with the constitution and laws of the Republic. The recommendation for a competent resident physician was referred to a special committee. The Trustees will investigate the proposal to adopt a disciplinary cottage method, but it refused to abolish the local courts, including Grand Jury, District Attorney, and police officials, because the Trustees pointed out that the fundamental idea of the Republic was self-government, and that inasmuch as all government was law the abolition of the instrumentalities of law's enforcement would amount to the "total annihilation of the Republic itself."

It was learned from Acting Chairman Burden that the Board of Trustees had taken no action to force Mr. George to vacate his home, adjoining the Republic at Freeville. Mr. Burden said that the Trustees, even should they so desire, could not force Mr. George to leave his own premises any more than they could compel any other citizen to get out of his own home.

Mr. Burden did not know whether or not the Republic could be forced to segregate its citizens according to sex, assuming that the State Board of Charities should seek to have this done through legal channels. This matter, he said, would not be considered until the State Board or some individual should make application to that end before the Supreme Court.

HE WANTED A WAR DOG

So Little Boy Asked Garrison to Send Him One for "Crismus."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—In the large pile of mail laid on the desk of Secretary of War Garrison to-day was the following letter, written with a lead pencil with studious precision:

Fordyce, Fenn., Dec. 22, 1913.
Mr. Sec. of War, Washington, District of Columbia.

Dear Sir: Me and my little brother Would like to have a Dog for a crismus present. Papa says You have Plenty of war dogs. Will you send us a little Pup? A scotch colley would be best. I am 9 yeers old and my little Brother is for yeers old. Goodby. Mr. RAY G. MORRIS.

Secretary Garrison sent the following reply:

Mr. Ray G. Morris, Fordyce, Fenn.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter of Dec. 22, 1913. Your papa told you the truth when he said I had war dogs, but he made a mistake when he said I had a plenty. I have some, but none to spare, and I am very sorry that I cannot send you what you ask for. Besides there is not a Scotch collie attached to the army. If I see one running loose anywhere I will try to catch him for you. I do hope you will get a dog somewhere for Christmas.

Sincerely yours,
LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

VENNER LOSES SUIT; DENOUNCED IN COURT

Interborough Directors Justified in Voting 15,000 Shares to August Belmont for Services.

"ARTIFICER OF LITIGATION"

Justice Van Siclen Says of Plaintiff: "An Added Curse Will Work No Cure."

Clarence H. Venner suffered another defeat in litigation yesterday when Supreme Court Justice James C. Van Siclen in Brooklyn dismissed his complaint and that of the Continental Securities Company against August Belmont and others as Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The defendants named besides Mr. Belmont were: Andrew Freedman, Walter G. Oakman, John Pierce, William A. Reed, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George W. Young, Walter Luttgen, Georgia A. McDonald (widow of John B. McDonald), Emma Jourdan (widow of Gen. James Jourdan), and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The action was brought to recover $4,500,000, on allegations charging that the defendants had in 1902 at the time of the organization of the company entered into a fraudulent scheme and conspiracy to enable themselves and the firm of August Belmont & Co. to receive an extortionate and illegal bonus and profit out of its treasury, and particularly that the issue to August Belmont & Co. of 15,000 shares as compensation for services and for certain securities of the Pelham Park and City Island Railroad Company, was a mere pretense and subterfuge intended to cover a gift or bonus to that firm and their nominees.

The decision handed down by Justice Van Siclen holds that the transactions complained of were free from fraud and illegality. The court refers to the fact that the plaintiffs acquired their stock many years after the transaction complained of; that the amount of such stock was comparatively trifling, and concerning the plaintiff, Venner and his activities in bringing actions against leaders in corporate enterprises and to prevent the consummation of corporate plans of a large nature, Judge Van Siclen said:

"At the outset it may be well for this court to ignore entirely the identities of the parties to this action, except possibly in considering them relative to the questions of credibility and good faith. Obviously no weight or virtue can be added to this court's memorandum by indulging in invectives or branding the plaintiff Venner, or his so-called alter ego or vehicle, the plaintiff Continental Securities Company. If heretofore the judicial record and published opinions of various State and Federal courts tend to establish that said Venner is an artificer of litigation and a menace to corporate society, an added curse will work no cure. Likewise, with reference to the individual defendants, no platitudes of this court can add to or detract from their alleged worth and high standing.

"It appears that while the action of McDonald was heroic in adopting the subway waif, still he had neither the money nor the financial standing to maintain and support it, and was compelled to look to others for the fulfillment of his contract. The defendant Belmont appeared and induced others to join with him with sufficient financial standing and faith in the enterprise to proceed with the work."

The opinion says that because of the impracticability of providing for an operating company by organization under the then existing rapid transit law it became necessary to acquire a corporation owning or operating in whole or in part a railway in the City of New York; and the opinion continues::

"It appears, also, that the charge that the Pelham Park and City Island Railroads' charters were of no value may be termed unjust criticism, although it seems that such charters were of no great value subsequently."

The opinion further declares that there was no basis whatsoever for charging that the individual Directors were the dummies or tools of Mr. Belmont, but that they were men of high standing who had been selected for the contribution of wealth, skill and influence which they could bring to further the success of the enterprise.

BREEN STAYS IN COURT.

Magistrate Has No Stage Ambitions, but His Daughter Has.

City Magistrate Matthew P. Breen was surprised last night to learn that a report was current that he was going to study grand opera and go on the stage. He insisted that he could neither sing nor dance, and that he was merely going to study domestic relations, as the first Magistrate to sit in the Domestic Relations Court of the new Bronx County, when it opens on Jan. 1.

The report, Magistrate Breen said, probably had to do with his daughter, Miss Grace Breen, who recently returned from Italy, where she had studied music, and who had made a long vaudeville engagement.

Erie Lays Off 6,000 Men.

In the last thirty days the Erie Railroad has laid off 6,000 employes in its shops, maintenance of way, and other departments, it was announced yesterday. The explanation of this cutting of forces is the closing down of certain mills and factories at various points, and the consequent decrease in the tonnage to be carried.

Get Your Christmas Ingersoll at your Dealer's To-day.

THE NEW CURRENCY LAW A FORERUNNER OF BETTER TIMES

WITH the passage by Congress of the Currency Bill we feel assured that the one obstacle standing between this country and a period of prosperous business has been removed.

Expansion will no longer be held in the iron bands of a restrictive monetary system, as out of date as the feudal laws of the Middle Ages.

Our currency will have an elasticity heretofore unknown in the United States, and in most desirable conformity with the practices of sister nations, who long ago pointed the way to financial progress.

It will take time, of course, to install and start the machinery of the new law.

It is not a magic wand. The good of it will not be apparent to-morrow, or next week, but in due time the good of it will become generally apparent.

IN the meantime we confidently believe the new law will deliver the business of the country from many of its most serious perils.

It promises eventually to bring about a real distribution of the nation's wealth.

It will stop its concentration.

The legitimate requirements of the borrower will, under this law, have a recognition to which he is fairly entitled.

WHEN the new monetary system gets fairly into swing there will be more work for everybody because **there will be more wages to pay out.**

More smoke will go up the factory chimneys.

Business will be livelier in the stores and there will be bigger pay rolls in the shops.

Farmers will have more to do because the products of the soil will be in livelier demand.

Everybody ought to get a piece of the coming prosperity, for prosperity is a natural condition in the United States.

Adjustment of the resources of the country to the larger possibilities of business will be made easier, safer, wider by the enactment of the new law.

PROPERLY administered the new currency system will do much to ward off disturbances of national business confidence and **panics should under this new system become effete.**

In a country like ours, where the blessings of Nature abound as nowhere on earth, and where commercial, mercantile and financial genius holds so high a place, only a cataclysm destructive of the fundamental elements of national success should ever lead to hard times.

Conditions being normal, or approximately so, in respect to the productiveness of the soil, we need only an adequate and practical monetary system to carry us over the rough places.

THIS, according to our view, is the fair promise of the new Currency Bill.

Its underlying and vital principles have had the patriotic acquiescence of statesmen and financiers of all parties and all shades of opinion.

Differences, however vigorously pressed, have been technical.

The new Currency Law, therefore, will go into effect, so far as its general terms are concerned, in as high favor with the people at large as did the Declaration of Independence one hundred and thirty-seven years ago.

The Currency Bill will benefit all of us.

THE United Cigar Stores Company says "all of us" because we believe that no business in this country touches elbows with a larger or more diversified constituency of people.

We wait on practically a million customers a day in hundreds of stores located in one hundred and eighty-two cities—all of them earners of their livings—the ultimate consumers, whose well or ill being represents as fairly as any other body of people can the state of the Nation.

It is because our interests and theirs are mutual that this appeal for confidence in what has been done in Washington is hopefully addressed to them at this the most gladsome time of the year.

Let us accept the new Currency Bill as a Christmas gift of universal import and application and resolve to take it in the spirit in which it comes.

This announcement appears to-day in the leading newspapers of the principal cities of the United States.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

BEGIN DISTRIBUTION TO THE 'NEEDIEST'

Two Charity Societies Have Received $5,400 from Times Readers for "100 Cases."

CHRISTMAS JOY FOR YOUNG

"Billy" Is to be Cared For—Special Appeal for Worn-out Mother —Education for Cripple.

The response to the Christmas appeal for the "100 Neediest Cases" printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 14, has been most liberal. Besides the money gifts, large quantities of clothing, food, and toys, have accumulated in the rooms of the charity organizations interested, and the work of distribution was begun yesterday.

Up to noon the Charity Organization Society had received 132 cash gifts, amounting to $2,139, for bringing Christmas gladness. The interest shown by the many generous givers of small means is illustrated by a letter received yesterday morning. It said:

A little Xmas for some of these. Divide this up as you see fit.

The letter was signed with the initials of thirteen persons. They sent $8.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received $3,313 from 234 persons. The State Charities Aid Association has also received substantial help.

"Inevitably the question is asked, 'Why only 100?'" said Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. "There are, unfortunately, thousands, not hundreds, of such cases. The pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES would be too small to give the stories of all the heedy families in New York, for the annals of the needy families are short and simple only in the imagination of the poet. In reality they are often exceptionally complicated, and suffering and distress unrelieved may extend over long periods of time.

"We are exceedingly grateful to THE NEW YORK TIMES for giving its readers the opportunity of taking this look into the distressing facts of even 100 needy cases. We are greatly encouraged by the assistance that has been given already and the personal interest which has been expressed by so many of the donors. To be the means through which such generosity finds those in distress is indeed a privilege."

Three ragged lads, Richard Wells, Rudolph Post, and Ralph Peters, whose case is not among the "100 Neediest Cases," went for their first automobile ride on Monday. A woman called for them at the association's rooms. First they were taken to a store and each received a new suit of clothes. Then came a visit to a toy shop, and each one was allowed to chose the "dearest wish of his heart." Then followed a long ride, and the day ended with a chicken dinner.

Little Otis Wilder can take part in his school Christmas celebration. The suit of clothes that he so longed for came yesterday. It was the donation of two small sons of a professor. Otis also received $5 from another friend. Two little girls, sisters, living near Tarrytown, sent yesterday a box of clothing. Moved by the Christmas spirit and with the permission of "mamma" they went over their wardrobes and made a self-sacrificing selection. Herman Grim, whose case is No. 79, is to have his wish. The crippled boy is not only assured a very merry Christmas, but he is going to have a chance to learn to become a bookkeeper. Elsie Paine, the little girl who needed clothes, is going to be neatly and comfortably clad all the Winter, thanks to the generosity of friends. Two youngsters arrived at the association rooms yesterday bringing each a Christmas stocking bulging with good things. They simply said the stockings were for "two other boys."

"Wanted—A Home for Billy," was the caption on case No. 71 and in a brief paragraph it was told how Billy Gaynor's mother died last March and how the father had deserted both the boy and his mother five years ago. Billy is a shy, delicate boy who needs individual care and special instruction to help him overcome an impediment in his speech. Billy's case has aroused much sympathy for him. Now he is to have the care he requires.

Another letter breathing Christmas spirit received yesterday by the Charity Organization Society, said:

The inclosed is my mite in aid of any one of the more needy. I wish I could make it $100; but He who said "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these" knows the spirit in which I give this dollar.
GIVER.

Many contributors wishing their gifts to do the greatest possible good have requested that they be used for those who are not especially remembered by others. A letter illustrative of the group-giving tendency read:

Inclosed find check for $7, representing small purse made up by several friends, which I have been asked to transmit with the request that same be used in connection with Case No. 65, referred to in your issue of this date.

Regretting that the amount is not larger, and hoping that your good work is meeting with the generous support to which it is entitled, I am, yours respectfully,
N. H.

A special appeal is made for Mrs. Muller, the young mother who is losing her health and youth in a bitter struggle to keep her four little girls with her. Her case is No. 93. Here is the story of a battle which will be lost unless help comes in time:

When Mrs. Muller first came to us, golden-haired and brown-eyed, it was hard to believe her the mother of four rosy girls, except that they were perfect images of her. Her husband had deserted shortly after bringing his family to America. She bravely allowed the three older children to be placed in institutions and went out to service with the baby. Her wages gradually increased, and she saved, always with the idea of having her children again. Last year she leased a furnished room house and brought them home. To be sure, they started with a capital of only $5, and still live in the kitchen. To be sure, Mrs. Muller is losing her youth; her eyes are sunken with night work and worry, her teeth, that used to be so white and even need dentistry which she cannot afford. But she has her children. The pity of it is, she is fighting a losing battle which it would take only a few more dollars to win.

Here is a letter from Irvington:

I am inclosing a money order for $5 from the Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Irvington Presbyterian Church and would like to have it used in Case No. 48, or in a case with children. Would it be possible for you to put me in touch with one of these families, so that the young people could at times do a little for them. We would be very glad for anything you can tell us. Very sincerely, S. M. E.

Persons wishing to contribute gifts or make inquiry should bear in mind that they must communicate with the organization reporting that particular case. The cases are divided as follows:

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Cases 1 to 35, inclusive.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Cases 36 to 70, inclusive.

The New York State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Avenue. Cases 71 to 100, inclusive.

WILSON'S JERSEY REUNION.

Will Entertain State Friends at White House on Friday, Feb. 13.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Despite the superstition attaching to the date, a special White House reception in compliment to New Jersey will be given by the President and Mrs. Wilson on Friday, Feb. 13. Gov.-elect Fielder, Acting Gov. Taylor, Judge Hudspeth, the Democratic National Committeeman; the New Jersey delegation in Congress; the members of the Democratic State Committees, both those elected this year and those who served while Mr. Wilson was Governor; the New Jersey Presidential electors, the Democratic delegation to the Baltimore Convention and their alternates, and a group of New Jersey editors will be present. Invitations also will be sent to members of their families.

Besides the President and Mrs. Wilson, their daughters will be in the receiving line. There will be a concert by the Marine Band and a buffet supper. Secretary Tumulty is making arrangements to have the affair distinctively a reunion of New Jersey friends of the President.

WIRELESS SUCCESS IN FIREBOAT TEST

Messages Flashed from Headquarters Tell the James Duane What to Do.

WILL SAVE USELESS RUNS

New Fire Boxes Tested — Friends Give Commissioner a Silver Dinner Service.

Most of the veteran members of the Fire Department and a number of invited guests gathered at Fire Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon to witness ceremonies incident to the inauguration of wireless telegraph service between the office of Fire Commissioner Johnson and the fireboat James Duane, the first of the Fire Department's fleet of eleven vessels to be equipped with wireless apparatus.

Besides watching the wireless apparatus splutter out messages to the James Duane and receive answers indicating that the boat was being controlled as to her movements from the Fire Commissioner's office, the firemen and their guests saw three veteran firemen retired on pensions, a number receive medals, twenty-three firemen promoted, and a new type of fire alarm box tested.

The final occurrence of the afternoon was the presentation to Commissioner Johnson by friends not connected with the Fire Department of a silver dinner service said to be worth $2,000. Commissioner Johnson, in responding to the speech of presentation, called Lloyd Willis, his secretary, forward and presented him with a diamond stickpin "as a Christmas gift to the man who more than any other has helped to make my administration a success."

The third floor of the Fire Headquarters building, where the ceremonies were held, was converted for the afternoon into a reception hall, with Christmas trees and holly wreaths.

Charles F. Murphy, who was listed as one of the invited guests, was not present, but Commissioner Johnson paid him a high tribute as "the leader of the Democratic organization who unwaveringly urged my appointment both as Deputy Commissioner and as Fire Commissioner."

The speech of presentation for the silver service was delivered, in the absence of Mayor Kline, who was scheduled to deliver it, by Dr. H. M. Archer, an honorary medical officer of the Fire Department.

Wireless to Boat in North River.

The extension of the fire-alarm signal system until it should include the wireless control of fire boats was meant to be, Mr. Johnson explained, the crowning achievement of his term as Fire Commissioner. He illustrated to the large number of guests the exact manner in which he would make use of wireless by recalling the James Duane from a trip up the North River at top speed on which the boat had been ordered automatically through the turning in of a fire alarm at West End Avenue and Ninetieth Street.

"We will suppose," he said, "that the first land company to reach the scene of the supposed fire—and invariably the land companies reach fires in advance of the boats—reports that it was merely a matter of a burning lace curtain and amounted to nothing.

"I want to stop the James Duane because I want her at her post in case a real fire occurs. Under the old plan I lost control of the boat the minute she put off from the wharf, but now I wireless her that the fire is out and she need not make the long run on which she has started. It means a much greater efficiency among our fire boats than we have heretofore known. In two instances disastrous fires have occurred on ships in the harbor while our fire boats have been away from their stations on long runs to waterfront fires that were out long before their arrival.

Mr. Johnson, to test the wireless apparatus, sent in an alarm at 3:30 o'clock to which he ordered the James Duane to respond alone. At 3:40 he sent the vessel a wireless message to the effect that the fire was out and the boat could return to her station at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street. In less than two minutes a reply was received stating that the boat was putting about and would return to her station at once.

A reporter sent a message of congratulation to the fire boat, which brought the following response:

Fire Boat James Duane,
En Route Up the Hudson River,
Dec. 23.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York:
The wireless idea is excellent, and will save the burning of a vast amount of fuel in useless runs.
Lieut. HEENAN, Commanding.

To Cover 25-Mile Radius.

The wireless apparatus at Fire Headquarters was tuned up a wave length of 600 meters, which is slightly below the standard wave length used by naval vessels in wireless communication. The apparatus was planned to reach vessels within a radius of twenty-five miles, a more powerful apparatus having been rejected on the ground that the twenty-five-mile zone would cover all the territory in which fireboats operate. It was planned to send wireless messages out to all ships in New York Harbor notifying them that in case fire breaks out aboard they can now call Fire Headquarters by wireless. Commissioner Johnson said he planned to install wireless apparatus before he retired from office upon the fireboats Zophar Mills, the New Yorker, William L. Strong, Abram S. Hewitt, George B. McClellan, Thomas Willett, Cornelius W. Lawrence, Seth Low, David A. Boody, and William J. Gaynor. The annual saving in the cost of coal now consumed in useless runs, Commissioner Johnson said, would more than equal the cost of installation of the wireless apparatus.

Immediately after the demonstration of the wireless system, Commissioner Johnson invited those present to look over a new type of fire alarm box designed by Fire Department engineers with a view of breaking the monopoly of the company now manufacturing the boxes in use by the city. The new box, Commissioner Johnson estimated, would save the city $1,200,000 in the next five years if generally accepted, as the patent rights in it have been turned over to the city and the box can be manufactured at cost in city work shops if necessary.

Medals and Pensions.

The three firemen retired with pensions were Battalion Chief John P. Howe, who led the New York contingent at the great conflagration in Baltimore in 1904; Capt. Malachi Donohue, a hero of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire, and Engineer of Steamer Moses Morgan, who is the oldest engineer in the Fire Department in point of continuous service.

The list of promotions read by Commissioner Johnson included these:

From Captain to Chief of Battalion—James T. Moore, Engine Company 253, and Henry Sticker, Hook and Ladder Company 11.

From Lieutenant to Captain—Daniel F. Hetherington, George T. McAleen, Patrick Murphy, Michael J. O'Donohue, James T. Farris, Frank F. Holm, John Slowey, and George Niebling.

There were a number of lower grade promotions.

Col. N. B. Thurston of the National Guard presented medals to Battalion Chief Thomas Larkin and twenty-four other officers and firemen who were winners of events in the recent Military Athletic Exhibition at Madison Square Garden.

Jerome Siegel, for many years a patron of the Fire Department, was sworn in as an honorary officer and assigned to duty on the staff of Deputy Chief Lally in Brooklyn.

Among those present at the function were Miss Anne Morgan, Simon Brentano, John B. Hasslouchers, and the heads of most of the city departments.

PISTOL BESIDE DE VILLIERS.

Glover Pleads Self-Defense—Police Say Dead Boer Was Unarmed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 23.—The police continued to-day their investigation of the killing of Daniel De Villiers, the Boer war veteran, who was shot here Sunday by Roy L. Glover, a Texas land agent, while he was attempting to see the former Mrs. De Villiers.

An undischarged automatic pistol of the same type that Glover used was found beside De Villiers's body as it lay in the room where the tragedy occurred, but the police say De Villiers was unarmed when he went to the residence of Glover.

Glover insists that he shot in self-defense. Charles Spielman, the messenger boy who witnessed the shooting, says he saw De Villiers leap upon Glover. Mrs. Glover asserts that she saw De Villiers draw a weapon.

The police awaited to-day some information from San Antonio and other Texas points regarding the marriage of Glover to Mrs. De Villiers. Glover told the police and his attorney, Lecompte Davis, that he married Mrs. De Villiers last October, but declined to say where. De Villiers came here evidently under the impression that his former wife, from whom he was divorced in 1911, had not remarried and the note he attempted to send to her just before he was killed was addressed to Mrs. De Villiers.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 23.—The wife of Roy L. Glover, who shot and killed Daniel De Villiers in Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday, was formerly the wife of Vice Chancellor Vivian M. Lewis of 576 Park Avenue, Paterson. She left him and her two small children about six years ago and they were subsequently divorced. De Villiers came here in 1906 and opened a riding school, at which the then Mrs. Lewis was a pupil. Mrs. Lewis and De Villiers went away together and were next heard from in South America, where De Villiers was said to have deserted her. She afterward went to New York and lived for a time in West 139th Street near Eighth Avenue.

HELD FOR GEM SMUGGLING.

Man and Woman Charged with Conspiracy in Hiding Pendant.

Mrs. Edna L. Alexander and Robert T. Heitemeyer, a Hoboken leather merchant, were arraigned yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt to plead to an indictment just found against them by the Federal Grand Jury for having entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Government out of the duty on a diamond and sapphire pendant worth $500. They came to the Federal Building in an automobile and were hurried to the courtroom by their attorney, Abel I. Smith, at a time when there were not likely to be many spectators about.

It appeared that Heitemeyer and Mrs. Alexander returned together on the liner La France, and she wore the pendant under her coat when she landed. She failed to make any declaration of it, but when one of her friends expressed her admiration of the jewel, she is said to have remarked in the hearing of Deputy Surveyor Bradley, "I must not let any one see it."

The pendant was then seized by the customs authorities, and Assistant United States District Attorney Frank Carstarphen procured the indictment. Judge Hunt held Mrs. Alexander and Heitemeyer in $2,500 bail for final pleading on Jan. 26. They may then stand to their tentative plea of not guilty, may demur to the indictment, or may plead guilty.

When Mrs. Helen Pelouze pleaded guilty on Nov. 25 before Judge Hunt to a similar charge he took occasion to say:

"It has been the custom in this court to impose fines in these cases. It seems that the offender merely pays the fine, motors uptown, and laughs at the Government. I am convinced that the only way to deter women of wealth from cheating the Government is to impose prison sentences. Future defendants need expect no mercy."

Mrs. Alexander was named by Mrs. Heitemeyer as co-respondent in the divorce suit she has brought against her husband.

WOMAN GETS BOMB BY MAIL.

Hears It Rattle and Throws Package from Her as It Explodes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 23.—A peculiar rattle from the inside of what appeared to be an innocent Christmas gift alarmed Mrs. John Taranto here to-day and she flung the package from her and ran. A moment later it exploded. Somebody had sent her a bomb through the mails and she released the percussion mechanism when she removed the outer cover. She reached another room in safety, but the explosion did much damage to the house.

Mrs. Taranto told the police her suspicions as to the handwriting on the wrapper and they are looking for her husband, from whom she has been separated two years. A similar package, sent by messenger last year, Mrs. Taranto refused then to receive.

SHEPPARD KNAPP MEETING.

Abraham & Straus Bid 81 Per Cent. on Wholesale Price of Stock.

At a meeting of the creditors of Sheppard Knapp & Co., Incorporated, yesterday morning in the firm's store at 39 West Twenty-third Street bids were received for the sale of all its stock. It was agreed that the highest bid, if reasonable, should be recommended for acceptance to the receiver and to the court. It was also agreed on the motion of Mr. Helm, representing Frederick Loeser & Co., Incorporated, that the successful bidder should be assured that if the business of Sheppard Knapp & Co., Incorporated, were reorganized its name should not be used by the new company for ninety days after the sale of the stock, and that during that time the successful bidder should have the right to use the name in question.

Bids were then received from Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn; Joseph Frenkel, the J. E. Manix Company, Bloomingdale Brothers, and Frederick Loeser & Co., Incorporated, Brooklyn. Abraham & Straus bid the highest for the carpets, rugs, upholstery, and furniture, 81 per cent. of the wholesale cost. On the motion to approve this bid and to request the receiver to apply to the court for permission to accept it thirty-one creditors voted in the affirmative, and only one—Mr. Goldsmith, representing the Sherman National Bank and other creditors—in the negative.

Sheppard Knapp & Co., which was founded in 1857, was incorporated in 1897 with a capital of $500,000. When the petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 2 the liabilities were estimated at $225,000, and the current assets at $190,000. There were then orders on the firm's books on contracts for $20,000.

The misfortunes of the concern are attributed to the extension of the Jersey tunnels to the Thirty-fourth Street shopping district, and the diversion of trade uptown.

TO STAGE "BOOK OF JOB."

University of Wisconsin Dramatic Society to Present It.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 23.—"The Book of Job" will be staged as a drama by the University of Wisconsin Dramatic Society this season. This probably will be the first time "Job" ever has been given on the modern stage. That it was presented by the ancient Hebrews is the contention of H. M. Kallen, instructor in philosophy at the university.

Mr. Kallen said he has not dramatized the work, but simply restored it to the form in which it was originally written for the ancient Hebrews. In its original, he says, "The Book of Job" resembles the old Greek dramas. It also has all the characteristics of a drama written by a Hebrew writer in the Greek language.

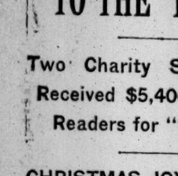
CRUDE BOMB IN PACKAGE

Left for Blacksmith Near Where Ida Anusewitz Was Killed.

A crudely constructed bomb with black powder as its explosive element was delivered yesterday morning to Patrick Collian, a blacksmith, employed in a shop at 538 West Thirty-eighth Street. It looked like a box of Christmas cigars, but Collian did not open it, for the shop is only a few doors from the bottling company's office where Ida Anusewitz was killed by a bomb on Dec. 12, and the whole neighborhood is cautious about opening strange packages.

This one came shortly after 6 o'clock, just as the postman was passing by. A helper in the shop found it left on the window sill and supposed the postman had left it there after blowing his whistle, for the wrapper had on it three canceled stamps. It took only a superficial examination, however, to show that those stamps had been canceled at different times and before having been pasted on this package.

Inspector Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles said he doubted if the mechanism of the bomb would have worked with sufficient speed to catch Collian unawares even had he opened the package unsuspectingly. Collian said he could think of no one who would wish to harm him.



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Calendars make one think of Diaries. We have exceptionally nice ones. Hourly Reminders, too — sixty minute memory "jogs"—in red morocco.

You'll wonder at these Fifth Avenue goods at Matthews' prices.

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ORGANIZED IN 1887

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PICTURES—FRAMES
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Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M.
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TICKET OFFICES:
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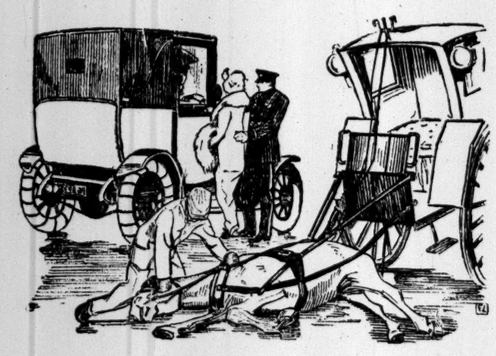

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GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

GIANTS SPRING TRAINING TRIP GAMES---POLO AT LAKEWOOD---FOOTBALL---BOXING---CHESS

GIANTS TO PLAY 43 GAMES IN THE SOUTH

There Will Be No Let-Up in Their Work After They Return from World's Tour.

Even though several of the Giant players are on a trip around the world and will play two or three times a week until February, there will be no let-up in the strenuous training season at Marlin Springs, Texas. Secretary John B. Foster has completed the schedule of Spring games for both the first and second teams. The regular team will play twenty-one games, while the second squad will take a different route North and play twenty-two exhibition games.

The Giant recruits will assemble at Marlin about Feb. 16 in charge of Scout Dick Kinsella. The youngsters will be put through a rigid system of training and before March all the veterans who did not go on the world trip will report at Marlin. The Giants who are on the world tour will be back in New York on March 6 and with Manager McGraw they will go to Texas to join the other players.

It is expected that the players who have been on tour will be in good physical condition and will not need much preliminary work. The training camp will break up on March 19. On March 7 and 8 the second team will play two games at Dallas, returning to Marlin Springs, when the party will be divided into two squads.

The feature of the regular team's exhibition season will be a four days' visit in New Orleans, April 4 to 8. The route of the regular team is as follows: March 14 and 15, at Dallas. The team will return to Marlin until the following week, when they will play again at Dallas on March 21 and 22. On March 28, 29, 30, and 31 the Giants will play at Houston, and on April 1, 2, and 3 at Beaumont. They will play at New Orleans on April 4, 5, 6, and 7, and at Mobile on April 8.

Harry McCormick, the former Giant pinch hitter, will entertain the Giants at Chattanooga on April 9, and from there the club will jump to Baltimore, where the preliminary season will come to an end with three games with Baltimore on April 11, 12, and 13. The Giants will open the National League season in Philadelphia, probably on April 16.

The route of the second team is as follows: March 7 and 8, Dallas; March 14 to 22, Waco; March 28 and 29, Dallas; March 30, Denison; March 31, Sherman; April 1, Bonham; April 2, Paris; April 3, Texarkana; April 4 to 6, Memphis; April 7, Nashville; April 8, Knoxville; April 9, Asheville; April 10, Richmond; April 11, Portsmouth; April 12, Baltimore.

Secretary Foster has had several proposals to play both National and American League clubs throughout the South, but at the request of Manager McGraw, none of the major leaguers were taken on because the New York leader believes in giving his charges easy games during the Spring season. The series between the Boston Red Sox and Pittsburgh at Hot Springs two seasons ago proved a bad experiment for both clubs, and McGraw will not let his players extend themselves until the championship season arrives. McGraw did consent to play two games with the Red Sox, but the routes could not be arranged to meet with the plan.

President Dave Fultz of the Players' Fraternity will put up a strong argument before the National Commission in Cincinnati on Jan. 6 for a change in the reserve clause of the players' contracts. Baseball men say, however, that this is one feature of the players' requests which will be turned down cold. Baseball magnates who have invested all their money in the game claim that this reserve clause is the backbone of the game, and on account of the peculiarity of the baseball business, the reserve rule is absolutely essential.

Fultz is strong for a modification of the reserve rule, because when he was in baseball he was one of the first players who got a contract with the reserve clause. Fultz joined the Philadelphia Athletics in 1901, signing a two years' contract with the reserve clause omitted. The season of 1902 was Fultz's best season as a big leaguer. He was then drawing $3,000 a year for his services.

According to the terms of his contract, Fultz was free to sign with any club when the time limit expired and he was offered a place with the Yankees by Manager Clark Griffith. That was in 1903 when the Yankee first came to the Hilltop. Fultz was offered $6,000 a year to play with New York. He went to Connie Mack and Ben Shibe and notified them of Griffith's offer. Both advised him to come to New York, as the Athletics at that time were not in a position to pay him as high as $6,000.

Fultz signed his New York contract and he is the only player who really profited by the non-reserve rule, which the American League put into effect when it made the raid on National League players. The reserve rule was promptly inserted in the American League contracts when the war with the National League was declared off.

When Charley Carr started his baseball college in Texas last season, the proposition was regarded rather lightly by baseball men, but the school attracted so many good minor league ball players that the baseball university is now taken seriously by club owners. Carr, an experienced player, is quick to see a youngster's shortcomings and coaches him constantly to overcome his weaknesses. The baseball school has been so successful that nearly every major league scout has been ordered to report there next Spring and look over the talent. The school, after all, may prove a big help to ambitious minor leaguers. Manager Hugh Jennings of the Tigers thinks highly of the school and he has already ordered his trainer, Harry Tuthill, to go there early in the Spring and sign any likely looking players.

President Charles Murphy of the Cubs has become so jealous of New York for winning three National League pennants and monopolizing the world's series money that in his effort to get a pennant-winning team for Chicago next season he threatens to shake up his club so thoroughly before the season opens that some of the old timers will think they have been hit by a cyclone.

Murphy did not try to make any trades or deals at the last baseball meeting here because, he said, trades of this sort never amounted to much. Murphy and Evers are going to make a visit to several major league managers after the New Year, and will be willing to buy, sell, or trade. It is stated that Murphy is disappointed in Roger Bresnahan and wants to trade him. Bresnahan took part in fourteen games last season, for which he received $10,000, the same salary Evers received as manager.

Murphy is also willing to unload a number of his pitchers, including Earl Moore. Eddie Stack, and Jimmy Lavender. Lavender looked like a wonder two seasons ago when he stopped Rube Marquard's string of nineteen straight victories, but last season his work was so poor that Murphy wants to trade him. He is also willing to part with Charley Smith. Murphy believes that in Herman Bronkie of Toledo he has an infielder who will beat Al Bridwell out of his job. Murphy has also decided to shorten the training season at Tampa. Several of the Cubs are spending the Winter in Florida, and have been ordered to keep in condition. Murphy also has several outfielders he wants to unload.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1914. Special Automobile Show Section of interest to manufacturers and owners. Illustrated story of the automobile, description of attractive automobile trips, and latest improvements. There will be a great demand for the issue containing this section. It is desirable to order it in advance.—Adv.

FEDERAL WANTS TINKER.

Outlaw League Offers Him Managership of Its Chicago Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—Joe Tinker now is more in doubt regarding his 1914 baseball job than at any time since he was deposed as manager of the Reds. The star shortstop to-day had a long talk with President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League, the result of which was that the ex-Cub was offered a three-year contract to manage the Chicago Club at a salary, Joe said, $8,000 a year more than he could hope to secure from Brooklyn. The independents not only tempted Tinker with a promise of much coin, but were ready to place the money in bank, subject to Joe's check, and in every way were willing to prove the sincerity of their offer.

The proposition so appealed to Joe that he now is wavering between a desire to remain in organized ball or accept the Federal's offer, which will enable him to perform on a Chicago diamond and thus devote more time to his business. Joe vaguely hinted that $40,000 with an opportunity to play in Chicago looked much better to him than $25,000 carrying an obligation to play in Brooklyn, but would go into no more details regarding the sum offered by the "outlaws."

Until he hears from President Ebbets, Tinker will be in a quandary. The Federals want him to align himself with their organization as soon as possible in order to start work on their 1914 team, while the shortstop does not want to act until something definite is heard from Brooklyn. Joe said yesterday that from all he could learn a $5,000 salary was the best to be expected from Brooklyn in addition to the $10,000 bonus. He has received no offer from the Dodgers, but believes Ebbets will not want to pay more than this amount. Such a salary would not be considered by the athlete, who still hopes to play before home folks. He has given up all hope of playing in a Cub uniform. Joe believes President Murphy of the Cubs is doing his best to secure him, but that Ebbets will not consent to a deal. When the Federal League offer appeared Tinker was willing to investigate it thoroughly. He will give his answer to President Gilmore before the week-end, he said to-day.

WHEN GIANTS COME HOME

There Will Be a Welcome Under Auspices of Two Major Leagues.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—That the National League will assist the American League in giving welcome to the world-touring New York Giants and Chicago White Sox upon their return to New York next March, was made known in a letter received here by President Ban B. Johnson of the American League from Gov. John K. Tener, President of the National League.

President Johnson recently announced that he would accompany a party of White Sox supporters to New York to greet the home-coming tourists. Gov. Tener requested that plans for the celebration be made jointly with the National League, and it was announced that his request will be granted.

The Chicagoans will go on a special train leaving here March 5, and arriving in New York March 6, the date the players expect to land.

Pitcher Joe Wood Married.

Joe Wood, a pitcher of the Boston Americans, and Miss Laura Teresa O'Shea of Kansas City were married at Milford, Penn., on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. L. B. McMickle officiating. The wedding was a quiet affair, the only witnesses being the bride's sister, Miss Edith O'Shea, and the bridegroom's brother, Peter Wood, a pitcher in the New England League. After the ceremony the couple went to Wood's new home at Parker's Glen.

Minnesota's Baseball Coach.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 23.—R. G. Parsons, once a pitcher in the American Association, has been engaged as coach for the University of Minnesota baseball team, according to announcement made to-day. Parsons left the American Association to go to the Southern League. He succeeds Dennis Sullivan, who recommended Parsons for the position.

WOMEN TO PLAY SOCCER.

Five Members of One Family to Compete in Game To-morrow.

Selections were made yesterday of the players who will participate to-morrow afternoon in the first soccer football match ever played between women teams in New York, and which will be the chief attraction of the soccer programme at Manhattan Field, 149th Street and Eighth Avenue. The fair players, who will venture into what has always been regarded as man's domain, all belong to the women's auxiliary of the St. George's Field Club. Teams A and B will face each other when W. Tennant, Sr., the referee, blows his starting whistle at 1:30 o'clock.

Several practice games have been played, but apart from these, the women soccers have an intimate acquaintance with the rules and finer points of the game through watching their husbands, brothers and sweethearts play in games hereabout. No less than five members of one family are participants in this game. Mrs. Tennant, the wife of the referee, and a daughter, will play on Team A, and opposed to them on Team B will be two other daughters.

Announcement was made yesterday that the female contingent of the St. George's Field Club stood ready to play any other team of women in this country, and, in fact, challenged them to do so. The following will be the line-up to-morrow:

Team A.	Position.	Team B.
Mrs. W. Tennant	Goal	Miss Budd
Mrs. Weightman	Left back	
		Mrs. P. L. Johnson
Mrs. W. Newman	Right back	Mrs. Hanley
Miss Kilminster	Left half	Miss M. Carey
Miss L. Carey	Centre half	Mrs. Drinkwater
Miss Tighe	Right half	Miss Wilkens
Mrs. Jarrett	Outside left	
		Miss Jennie Tennant
Mrs. Adams	Inside left	Mrs. McWilliam
Mrs. Sedgwick	Centre	Mrs. Molyneau
Miss Drinkwater	Inside right	Miss Carr
Miss M. Tennant	Outside right	
		Miss Isobel Tennant

Referee—W. Tennant, Sr. Linesman—F. C. Hyde and W. Weightman.

A game between the St. Georges and Yonkers F. C. in the first round for the St. George's Invitation Cup will follow at 2:30 o'clock.

Denver Selects Football Coach.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 23.—H. G. Buckingham of Memphis, Tenn., was to-day appointed coach of the University of Denver football team. He formerly was a coach of the University of Tennessee.

TAD JONES OPPOSES GOAL-KICKING RULE

Punt-Out Non-Competitive and Should Have No Place in Game, He Says.

Tad Jones, former star quarter back at Yale, has made a suggestion to the Football Rules Committee for consideration when that body convenes here early next year to consider the playing code. Jones's suggestion relates to the kicking of a goal after a touchdown has been made, and he advances good reasons for a change. He argues that the ball should be kicked from a spot directly in line with the place where the ball was downed when the touchdown was made. In other words, he would remove the privilege of a punt-out which is so popular when the touchdown is not made close to the goal posts.

Jones contends that the punt-out is not competitive and hence it should have no place in football. There is practically no defense for it, and it depends entirely on a very slight amount of kicking skill on one side, the other team being unable to prevent the kick or the catch. As a goal, following a touchdown, occasionally decides a game, Jones figures that the team which can put the ball behind the posts has no more chance that the team which scores near the side line, the punt-out putting the teams on even terms for the try for a goal. Thus there is no premium placed on getting the ball over the line at what should be the most objective point.

Some have advanced the radical theory that the goal kicking feature should be abolished, but Jones holds no such view. He believes in the kick, but under more difficult conditions than have ruled for several years.

The question of decreasing the value of the goal from placement or the drop kick has again been brought forward, but no change is likely to be made. The growing tendency to score in this manner led first to the value of the kick being reduced from four points to three, so two kicks would not be worth more than a touchdown and goal following. Then the value of a touchdown was raised so that two kicks would not be worth as much as one touchdown and a goal. With the safety counting two points it would be unfair to reduce the value of a drop kick without employing fractions, as a drop kick is certainly worth more than a safety, and following the same reasoning the safety is worth more than a goal after touchdown. Thus a just arrangement of the scoring possibilities necessitates a field goal counting three points. The present scoring system of six points for a touchdown and one point for a goal has been more popular than either the four-and-two or the five-and-one point system which preceded the present rating, and no change in this feature is desired.

That the numbering of players will again come up for discussion at the Rules Committee meeting is an assured fact. Last year the football "doctors" held a long conference on this point, and though the majority voted against making it a rule, all agreed that a test would be welcomed. Dartmouth made the first move among the big elevens of the East, and spectators at the Polo Grounds, when the Green eleven played the Indians, were most agreeably surprised at the results.

Parke A. Davis, Princeton's representative on the Rules Committee, spoke strongly in favor of the system at the last meeting, and is still a strong advocate of the plan. In the West and South the plan has been tried out by the leading elevens and the results were the same as in the case of Dartmouth in the East. The agitation in favor of numbers was so strong during the past season that it seems only a question of a year or two before the plan will be universally adopted. The Rules Committee has the task of popularizing the game even more than at present, and nothing will add more to football's popularity than the numbering system.

Football Referees' Election.

At a special meeting of the National Football Referees' Association, held yesterday in Tuxedo Hall, the resignation of W. Welsh as Secretary and Treasurer was accepted. It was then voted to separate these two offices, and the election to fill the vacancies resulted in the choice of Albert Nadel of 1,878 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, as Secretary, and W. Erskine as Treasurer. Thomas Bagnall, President of the New York State League and one of the founders of the association, was made an honorary member, an honor also conferred upon Paul Hayes, Secretary of the Metropolitan League, in recognition of his untiring efforts in behalf of the association.

N. Y. U. to Number Football Men.

Captain-elect Earl Huntley of the New York University football team announced yesterday that the team would use numbers in all games played next season. The plan has been under consideration since the close of last season, and it has the indorsement of Physical Director Frank Cann, as well as Capt. Huntley.

Gianinni to Coach Yale Youngsters.

It was definitely stated yesterday by those in a position to know the facts in connection with the rowing situation at Yale that Eugene J. Gianinni will take charge Jan. 15 as coach, with Guy Nickalls of England. The latter will have charge of the further development of the men of the 1912 crew who are still in college, while Gianinni will centre his attention on the younger men of the university who desire to get some idea of watermanship, and the proper methods of sweep rowing as pursued in America.

New York Motor Boat Club Dinner.

The New York Motor Boat Club will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Marseille on Jan. 3. A number of visiting yachtsmen are expected to be present to join the members in congratulating Commodore Chapman and his fellow officers on the successful season recently closed.

National Bouts Postponed.

Owing to the rain the boxing bouts arranged for last night at the National Sporting Club were postponed until Friday night. This was agreed upon at a conference between Tom O'Rourke, manager of the club, and the managers of Joe Shugrue and Cy Smith, the principals in the main bout. The entire card, as arranged for last night, will be put on Friday night.

The bouts at Brown's Gymnasium were also postponed until Friday evening on account of rain.

HYDE TO LEAD NEW YORK A.C.

Nominating Committee Selects Candidate for President of Athletic Club

The prospects of a balloting conflict at the coming election of the New York Athletic Club were made manifest yesterday, when it became known that the present incumbent of the office of President, William H. Page, had not been selected by those in charge of the regular nominations to succeed himself.

It developed that the work of the Nominating Committee had resulted in their centring on James W. Hyde as the man who would be best calculated to fill the position of President for the next year. Hyde has been a member of the Winged Foot organization for a number of years, and served as a member of the Board of Governors for about a year. He is said to be interested in track and field sports and to have competed as an oarsman during the late 70's.

The other men slated to be running mates to Mr. Hyde are George Montgomery, as Vice President; Fred K. Fortmeyer, Secretary, and Martin S. Baine, Treasurer, while it seem assured that Paul Pilgrim, as Captain, as well as the pair previously named, will succeed themselves as the present incumbents.

No reason is given for the sidetracking of the present leader of the club, whose work has been generally commended. It will be pointed out by his adherents, in case that he is chosen to head an opposition ticket, that the club will show by the next Treasurer's report a credit over 1912 of $90,000, which is said to be a sum which will stand out as against the returns which have been made in recent years by outgoing officers.

The Nominating Committee has until Friday at midnight as the time limit for the posting of their selections for the various offices, and it is anticipated that between now and that time they will disclose the names of those they have chosen as prospective members of the Board of Governors. It is said that opposition has developed against certain members whose terms of office expire this year and that they will not be renominated.

NOTRE DAME TO PLAY YALE.

Indiana Collegians Will Come to New Haven for Football Oct. 17.

Yale's football schedule for 1914, which has been tentatively decided upon, though not officially announced, will include some important changes from the schedule of the past season, the most notable being the addition of Notre Dame to the list. It is several years since the Elis have figured in an intersectional battle with a Western eleven, but the unusual expenses next season, due to the opening of the Yale Bowl, have led to an invitation to Notre Dame, and the Indiana university has about decided to accept. The game, according to present plans, will be played at New Haven on Oct. 17.

The showing of the Hoosiers in their game at West Point in the past season brought the Notre Dame eleven considerable prestige in Eastern football circles, hence the invitation to Yale. But what they hope to make another "big" game of the home schedule.

The Yale management is still negotiating for a team to take the place of Wesleyan for the opening game of the season. The Middletown university has declined to fill the place it has held on the Yale schedule for many years, and there is a possibility that this mid-week game in late September will be dropped from the Yale schedule. The Trinity team which played at New Haven last season will be missing next year. Lafayette has declined an invitation to play again and Holy Cross will probably be dropped.

Besides Notre Dame, the University of Virginia will make its first appearance at New Haven next season. This game is scheduled for Oct. 3, according to present plans, with Maine playing the previous Saturday, and Lehigh, Notre Dame, Washington and Jefferson, Colgate, Brown, Princeton, and Harvard following Virginia in the order named. If a successor to Wesleyan is found the game will be played on Sept. 23, three days before the Maine game. All the games will be played at home except the game at Princeton on Nov. 15.

Boyd Wins Billiard Game.

Frank W. Boyd defeated George T. Moon, Jr., last night in the second game of the amateur class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, in Brooklyn, by the score of 200 to 162. Moon started off in the lead and maintained an advantage up to the twelfth inning, when it was 36 in favor of Moon. Boyd then began to gradually decrease his opponent's lead until at the twenty-second frame he was leading with a three point advantage. The two were seventh inning the players were separated by twenty-four points, with Boyd still leading, the score then being 134 to 110. Moon decreased his opponent's advantage from then until the thirty-fourth frame, at which stage he was only ten points in the rear, the score being 171 to 161. Boyd tallied five points in his next turn at the table, while Moon made one point. Boyd completed his string in the thirty-sixth inning with an unfinished run of twenty-four points. He also had runs of 17 and 14, with an average of 5.20-36. Moon's highest runs were 16, 15, and 14, with an average of 4.18-36.

Brooklyn College Games.

Eleven events are scheduled for the second annual games of Brooklyn College, to be held at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Jan. 31, 1914. Five races are open to all registered A. A. U. athletes, three to members of the Catholic Athletic League, and an equal number of special events, the feature of the latter being a scratch college relay at one mile. In addition to individual prizes, a bronze trophy will be awarded to the club scoring the largest number of points. Entries close Jan. 24, with Ralph J. Hillmann, Brooklyn College, and Dieges & Clust, 20 John Street, New York City. The events follow:

Open to All Registered Athletes—70-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard dash, handicap; 1,000-yard run, handicap; three-mile run, handicap; 440-yard run, novice.

Closed to Members of the Catholic Athletic League—70-yard dash, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile relay, handicap, (four-man team, each man to run 440 yards.)

Special Events—Three-mile bicycle race, (scratch.) N. C. A. rules to govern; one-mile invitation college relay, scratch, (four-man team, each man to run 440 yards;) one-mile open interscholastic relay, handicap, (four-boy team, each boy to run 440 yards.)

FOUR COLLEGES IN HOCKEY FOR TITLE

Princeton to Open Season with Cornell in New York on January 10.

Although there will be no regularly organized schedule of games for the intercollegiate hockey championship series this year, seven games with Princeton, Cornell, Harvard, and Yale as the contenders was announced yesterday on which will probably hang the title. The first match is to be played at the St. Nicholas Rink on Jan. 10, by Princeton and Cornell. The final match comes on Saturday, Feb. 21, and will be played only in the event of a tie in which Yale, Harvard, and Princeton may figure.

Yale and Princeton are scheduled for their first game in the new rink at New Haven on Jan. 28. If there is no ice at New Haven on that date, however, the match will be played in the St. Nicholas Rink in this city. Neither Columbia nor Dartmouth, the teams which, with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell, comprise the Intercollegiate Hockey League, have a part in the announced series. Columbia is to play Dartmouth at the Dartmouth ice carnival on Feb. 12, and the Blue and White will probably also have two games with Cornell. No contests have been announced, however, for Dartmouth except the one with Columbia. The schedule of college championship games follows:

Jan. 10, Princeton vs. Cornell at New York; Jan. 24, Harvard vs. Princeton at Boston; Jan. 28, Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven; Jan. 31, Yale vs. Princeton at New York; Feb. 14, Harvard vs. Princeton at New York; Feb. 18, Harvard vs. Princeton at New York in case of a tie; Feb. 21, Yale vs. Harvard at New York or Yale vs. Princeton at New York in case of a tie.

WANDERERS WIN ON ICE.

New York Hockey Team Defeats Pilgrims of Boston, 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—New York scored a victory in the intercity hockey match at the Arena this evening, the Wanderers defeating Pilgrim A. A., 5 to 4. The game was played in three fifteen-minute periods, and in the early stages it was a runaway for the New Yorkers, who gathered in four goals. The home team finally tied the score, but were unable to hold the Wanderers in check. MacDonnell of the visitors was knocked out in the first period, but recovered before the second round and played to the finish. The summary:

Wanderers.	Position.	Pilgrim A. A.
Kear	Goal	N. McKinnon
Kinsella	Point	King
Aumond	Cover point	Whitten
MacDonnell	Left wing	Dunn
Paton	Centre	Fritz
Claffy	Rover	Fynan
Smith	Right wing	A. McKinnon

Goals—By Smith, (3,) Fynan, (3,) MacDonnell, Paton, Whitten. Referee—J. Wilson. Assistant referee—J. Fennell. Goal umpires—W. Carlton and E. Hartle. Substitute—Pilgrim A. A.: Schriber for Dunn. Time—Three fifteen-minute periods.

TIGERS LEAD AT CHESS.

Princeton Defeats Harvard in Second Round of College Tourney.

Princeton, by defeating Harvard in the second round of the twenty-second annual intercollegiate chess tournament at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning and afternoon, wrested the lead from the Cambridge players, and, having Columbia to play in the final round to-day, bids fair to repeat her success of 1908. Harvard was beaten by the score of 2½ to 1½—the score by which the Tigers defeated Yale on the opening day. Princeton's grand total was increased to 6, whereas that of Harvard is only 4½. The success of old Nassau's representatives was due in a large measure to a win by Carter at a moment when his supporters had given up his game as lost.

Columbia's team made amends to some extent for the indifferent showing against Harvard in the first round by beating Yale by 2½ to 1½ points. Ehrlich and Kerkus both won their games, the latter, like Carter, being also fortunate in winning a game when a draw would have been very agreeable to his side. Yale scored at the fourth board and drew at the first.

Columbia, with 3½ points, is third in the race, and Yale, with 3 points, brings up the rear, though still in striking distance.

COLUMBIA VERSUS YALE.

COLUMBIA.		YALE.
Boards.		
1—H. E. Leede	½	R. Beach ½
2—D. E. Ehrlich	1	D. A. Quarles 0
3—E. R. Kerkus	1	G. Job 0
4—J. M. Bird	0	T. A. Lightner 1
Total	2½	Total 1½

Columbia played white on Boards 1 and 3. The openings: 1, Ruy Lopez; 2, King's gambit; 3, Giuoco piano; 4, Queen's pawn.

HARVARD VERSUS PRINCETON.

HARVARD.		PRINCETON.
Boards.		
5—B. Winkelman	½	K. Stockton ½
6—F. M. Currier	1	G. W. Carman, Jr. 0
7—D. M. Beers	0	E. S. Carter 1
8—W. M. Washburn	0	W. B. Chamberlin 1
Total	1½	Total 2½

Princeton played white on Boards 1 and 3. The openings: 5, Scotch gambit; 6, French defense; 7 Evans gambit; 8, four knights opening.

THE RECORDS TO DATE.

PRINCETON.	Won.	Lost.
Stockton	½	1
Jarman	1	1
Carter	1½	...
Chamberlin	2	0
Total	5	3

HARVARD.	Won.	Lost.
Winkelman	½	1½
Currier	2	0
Beers	1	1
Washburn	1	1
Total	4½	3½

COLUMBIA.		
Leede	1½	½
Ehrlich	1	1
Kerkus	1	1
Bird	0	2
Total	3½	4½

YALE.		
Beach	½	½
Quarles	0	2
Job	½	1½
Lightner	1	1
Total	3	5

Referees—H. Helms and J. Finn.

In the final round to-day Columbia will play Princeton and Yale will meet Harvard.

EMPIRE A. C. PASSES OUT.

Athletic Commission Cancels License to Make Way for New Club.

The license of the Empire Athletic Club, which staged boxing shows at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, was canceled yesterday by the State Athletic Commission. The lease held by the McMahon brothers for this club has expired and another club is planning to put on bouts at the Casino. The commission has declined three times to grant another license owing to the one held by the McMahons being in force. The action yesterday paves the way for the new club and it is expected that a license will be granted at the next meeting.

Inspector P. D. Donnelly of the New Polo A. A. entered complaint with the commission that he has been interfered with several times in the performance of his duties at the Harlem clubhouse. The interference consisted principally with the weighing in of boxers. William McDonald, manager of the club, also appeared at the meeting, and the commission ordered some minor changes so the Inspector could do his work as prescribed by the rules.

Licenses were granted to the Hudson A. C. of Hudson and the Capitol A. C. of Albany.

KLAUS KNOCKED OUT.

George Chip Scores Winning Blow in Fifth Round at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23.—Frank Klaus of East Pittsburgh, claimant of the middleweight championship, was knocked out in the fifth round of his fight with George Chip of Madison, Penn., here to-night. Chip outfought Klaus in the first round, held his more experienced opponent even in the next three rounds, and knocked him down for the count in the fifth round. It was the second time in three months Chip knocked Klaus out.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

The next boxing show at Madison Square Garden will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 5. Manager Billy Gibson is now planning a good card, and it is likely that lightweights will hold the leading place on the bill.

"Sapper" O'Neill and Young Fox, the English boxers who showed up strongly in their American try-outs, have been signed for the matinee show of the Fairmont A. C. on New Year's Day. O'Neill is booked for ten rounds with Johnny Harvey in the main event and Fox will go the same route with Battling Reddy in the semi-final.

Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight champion, will have several pounds advantage over Johnny Dundee when the pair come together at New Orleans on New Year's Day. When it seemed that the match would be called off because of failure to agree on the weight, Welsh was allowed to come in at catchweights. He will probably weigh about 137 pounds, while Dundee will not go above 130 pounds.

Kid Williams of Baltimore and Eddie Campi, the California bantamweight, have signed articles for a twenty-round bout at Tom McCarey's Vernon arena on Feb. 12. Williams will receive a guarantee of $3,000 for his services. This is the second bout for Campi, Williams having won the other engagement.

The longest fight held in the East in several years has been arranged for Monday night at New Haven, Conn. The contestants will be Jess Willard and George Rodel, and a permit has been secured for a twenty-round contest. A number of New York boxing followers are planning to attend the bout.

Three new boxing clubs are to be opened in New York after the holidays. Jess and Ed McMahon, who have been promoting big matches here during the past few seasons are planning to open a club at the Harlem River Casino as the New Star Casino. Gil Boag expects to manage a club at the Manhattan Casino, and Dick Curley is arranging for another club, which will also be located in Harlem.

Jimmy Clabby and Jack Dillon, two of the leading contenders for middleweight honors, have been matched for a twenty-round bout at Vernon, Cal., on Jan. 15.

Bob Fitzsimmons's defi to all white hopes, backed by a certified check for $1,000, is not likely to get any consideration from local managers despite the fact that the veteran is evidently sincere in his challenge. The State Athletic Commission decided several months ago that bouts for the old timers figure are not desired and if necessary a rule will be adopted to prevent such contests in the same time there is no disputing that the men of a few years ago would have the easiest kind of a time going through the present array of white heavyweights.

Harry Stone, the American welterweight, who has made a pronounced hit in Australia by his victories over Johnny Summers and Matt Wells, expects to return to America in February.

An all-colored show of three ten-round bouts has been arranged for Friday night at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem. The contestants will be Battling Chuck vs. Mark Spencer of Boston, John Lester Johnson vs. George Robinson of Boston, and Bob Lee vs. Young Jack Johnson, who recently arrived from Texas.

Johnny Coulon, the bantamweight champion, is getting in condition for his return to the ring after an absence of almost a year, due to sickness. Coulon announces that after a few workouts with mediocre boxers he will sign for a return engagement with Kid Williams in the hope of erasing the popular decision which the Baltimore bantamweight gained at the Garden in October, 1912.

The amateur boxing tournaments at the New York Athletic Club will be continued next month, the first to be held Jan. 8 and 10 and the second Jan. 22 and 24. The classes for Jan. 8 and 10 will be 115, 125, 135, and 158 pounds, besides a special bout between William Spengler of the Union Settlement A. C. and Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, and Frank Shanley, metropolitan 108-pound champion, and Jack Weil, St. Bartholomew A. C., 108-pound New York State champion. The classes for Jan. 22 and 24 will be 110, 120, 130, and 140 pounds. Entry blanks and other information can be had at the New York Athletic Club, Central Park South, New York City, and the Amateur Athletic Union, 21 Warren Street, New York City.

A bantamweight elimination contest will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Atlantic Garden Athletic Club. Six good boys have been signed for the bouts. Eddie Coulon, champion of the South, and Eddie Doyle of Pennsylvania will furnish the windup. The other bouts will be between Johnny Keyes and Johnny Daly and Pinkey Burns and Kid Murphy.

Irving Schnoll and Young Astey are the latest members of the A. A. U. to turn "pro." Both of these youngsters recently won honors in the various local A. A. U. tournaments, and will be pitted against each other at the New Polo A. A. on Friday night in one of the two ten-round bouts. The principals in the main event will be Eddie Morrissey of Yorkville and Battling Champ. Four six and four four round affairs will open the programme.

GEORGIAN COURT FOR POLO PRACTICE

Preliminary Work for International Matches to Begin at Lakewood.

George Gould's Georgian Court polo fields will be the scene of the preliminary practice of the American players who aspire to positions on the team which will aid in the defense of the International Polo Cup, which is to be competed for next year between June 1 and 30, at Meadow Brook, Long Island.

This was determined upon at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Polo Association, which met at the Whitehall building, with the Chairman, H. L. Herbert, presiding. Others who took part in the conclave were Major John C. Groome, of Philadelphia; Harry Payne Whitney, the three time captain of victorious American teams; R. L. Agassiz, of Boston; Charles Wheeler, Philadelphia, and William A. Hazard, the Secretary.

It is anticipated that the practice will begin, as was the case last season, about April 1, of next year. Last Spring fifteen men turned out in their efforts to make the team, and it is expected that this number will be greatly augmented by the players who will aspire to positions for the next international event.

A Polo Pony Committee was nominated consisting of Louis E. Stoddard, who made a formidable No. 1 last season; Malcolm Stevenson, one of the substitutes for the last winning team; John C. Groome, and William A. Hazard. While the newly made members of this important committee would not say anything about the prospects as to the chances of the obtaining of mounts which would match up to the top-noteers which were shown last season at Westbury, there was nothing in their manner to warrant the belief that they were worried over the situation.

Two new clubs were admitted to membership, the delegate to one of which, Edward S. Burke, Jr., is an old Princeton football player and rooter. He will stand sponsor for the Shagreen Valley Country Club, at Gates Mills, Ohio, while A. G. Miles will act in a similar capacity for the Thousand Islands Polo Club.

PLAY FOR WHITNEY CUP.

Hurlingham's Match for American Captain's Trophy.

The leading polo organization in England, the Hurlingham Club, has announced that competition for the Harry Payne Whitney trophy will begin on the grounds at Fulham, May 25, and conclude May 30, develops the keenness in regard to play abroad. This will be about the time that the English team will be shaping up for its last practice prior to the attempt to lift the International Polo Cup, won by the Big Four, captained by Mr. Whitney, and held by them since 1909.

It has been arranged to open the season May 1 and have the play run over the customary thirteen weeks. As in former years, the opening competition will be the tournament for the Social Club's Cup, which is open to teams not exceeding twenty-six points, composed of members of recognized social clubs in London or country.

Last year's Social Club trophy, which is a prize given annually, went to the Royal Automobile Club, which had never before been represented in the tournament.

This will be followed by the competition for the prize donated by the American international polo captain, which has developed into a popular event, and which is open to teams totalling not less than twenty-two points, to be played under handicap, simultaneously at Hurlingham and Roehampton, with the final to be played in the next series at Hurlingham.

Last year the holdership of the cup was gained by the Quidnunc team of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, who intends to try to recover the International Polo Cup next Summer.

Another victory of the Quidnuncs last season was in the Champion Cup tournament, which is to be played for the English team is here next Summer. The Champion Cup tournament is open to any combination of four players without restriction, but there is a proviso that teams representing as a club or regiment may play only if members of that club or regiment. A new Champion Cup condition has also recently been added by the Hurlingham Polo Committee to the effect that no pony shall be played in two teams in the same tournament.

Ties of the inter-regimental tournament, which is the most popular competition of the season, will be played at Hurlingham between June 22 and 25, with the semi-finals on June 30 and July 1. The final is fixed for July 4, and it is expected by close observers of the game that the Fifteenth Hussars, who last season won their first home inter-regimental, will again prove successful.

The other regiments which will be seen in action next year at Hurlingham are the Fourth Dragoon Guards, Fifth Dragoon Guards, Ninth Lancers, Eleventh Hussars, and Twelfth Lancers.

On Saturday, June 6, the annual show of polo ponies will be held on the grounds, and on the same afternoon the third annual match for the Century Challenge Cup, presented by the Spanish Marquis of Villavieja, will be played.

According to the conditions, the senior team (chosen by the Marquis of Villavieja) must total more than 200 years in age, while the combined ages of the juniors, who are to be chosen by Hurlingham, must be less than 100 years.

Peculiar interest attaches to the next annual inter-Varsity match, which is to be played Saturday, June 20, the same afternoon as the Champion Cup final, for Oxford's victory last season made the record of successes even, each university having won seventeen of the thirty-four matches played to date.

An important fixture, which only appears every other year in the Hurlingham list, for it is played alternately in Dublin and London, is the annual Patriotic Cup match between England and Ireland. The next match will be decided June 27, at Hurlingham, and will mark the twelfth of the series, nine of which have been won by England. Last year's match was won by Ireland by six goals to four.

30 ELECTRICS AT SHOW.

Many Models to be Exhibited This Season at the Palace.

Although the bulk of the cars to be exhibited at the fourteenth National Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace, which opens Jan. 3, are of the gasoline variety, visitors will have an opportunity to see the latest things in electric car construction. A few days ago space was allotted to the electric car manufacturers. More than thirty different models of this type will be displayed. Among the improvements to be noted in some of the electric cars are novelties in lighting systems, special designs in inside-drive coupes; batteries that give greatly increased mileage over the old types, &c. Some models to be displayed will show a tendency toward design more like gasoline cars, having steering wheel instead of lever control, and longer wheel base, which makes for easy riding on rough roads.

Among the electric car exhibitors at the Palace will be the Baker Motor Vehicle Company, Anderson Electric V

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1913.

THE NATION'S UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

The report of Secretary of the Interior LANE is worth anybody's reading, and should be read in full by all business men. It is easy reading, for it has little detail, and is written in a spirit of constructive optimism. He attributes the deadlock in the development of the national resources to the fact that no substitute has been found for the system of exploitation of public resources for private benefit which the nation has resolved shall end. The Secretary thinks that a beginning should be made by ceasing to regard all acres as alike and disposing of Government land with respect to its suitable use. Farm lands should be sold to farmers, so that the nation should not be defrauded by not getting homesteaders when it sold homesteads. Forests should be sold to lumbermen who would develop them, rather than withhold them for a rise in prices due to scarcity. Grass land should be sold to stock raisers, and riparian lands with a view to utility for irrigation or power, and so on.

The Secretary's suggestions regarding Alaska are much more elaborate. He proposes a commission government for the Territory. That is to say he would have Alaska delivered to a Board of Directors who should administer all its assets primarily for the development of the Territory. Congress should indicate only the broad lines of policy, and the new Board of Directors should have nothing to do with Territorial politics. The duty of the board would be restricted to dealing with the property of the nation's territory as an entirety, with a separate budget, and on a co-ordinated scheme which should relate each undertaking to every other. Thus the States would be relieved of the burden of developing Alaska, and would profit by its self-development. The Secretary knows no better way of developing railways for Alaska than the time-honored method of granting alternate sections to the builders, so that the increase of value by the construction of the railway would be saved to the ungranted sections retained in Government ownership. The Secretary would allow private railways beside the public railways, subject to the Government's right of purchase. Rates he would fix rather with regard to the development of the country than regard to operation profits, and he would not apply the principle of the commodities clause so highly esteemed by many railway reformers among ourselves.

The Secretary would develop the coal lands in two ways. The mineral which is not suitable for transportation he would convert into power and transmit it by electricity, and he would grant to operators leases long enough to repay them for their costs of development, including building of railways in suitable cases. Time is of the essence of the contract in the case of Alaska, and what is done is doubled in value by expedition.

The Secretary is of another opinion regarding the development of the coal lands in the States. No less than 56,000,000 acres of coal lands are included in 66,000,000 acres of lands withdrawn from private development under the defective laws. The Secretary thinks that it is not for the public interest that these lands should be opened rapidly or ruthlessly. Neither should the lands be held idle from fears of exhaustion, since science now knows how to convert rain and snow into heat and light in competition with coal, or in substitution for it. A royalty basis, with precaution against waste in mining, is his suggestion, with a fair compromise between the needs of the present and the rights of posterity. In the development of oil lands the Secretary fears lest the present methods are defective in "not sufficiently rewarding the pioneer," and he proposes rewards for prospectors upon lands now withheld from development, with a royalty agreed upon beforehand for all discoveries.

The reclamation service has not given satisfaction, through excess of optimism on the part of both the Government and the farmers who bought irrigated lands. The ten years given for payment should be doubled, to allow them to earn themselves out of their troubles, by cumulating their earnings of the earlier years into investments for greater profits in the extended period. The Secretary thinks that $100,000,000 more can well be used in this manner, and he suggests that the work should be done in co-operation with the States benefited by the development of resources within their boundaries.

Mr. LANE has written what is almost a prospectus for the development of the national resources. He is an optimist as a speculator in futures, and he is cautious as a conservationist. Thus there is in his report a rare mingling of the methods of wealthy malefactors and of reformers more rabid than he. He balances his proposals as our recent President balanced his literary periods. In the pages of his report the oil and water are made to mix alluringly. Practical men will find some things to their liking, and those who think that conservation is more important than use will find something to their dislike.

A STATE CONSTABULARY.

The special committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the National Guard, in its report recently adopted by the Chamber, recommended the establishment of a State Constabulary. The experiment has been tried in other States, notably in Pennsylvania, with success. State police relieve the National Guard from the task of guarding property in labor strikes, and the committee argued that such a body of trained men would be capable of quick expansion if the National Guard should be called for war service.

In a published statement Mr. SETH Low now presents a strong and comprehensive argument in favor of the formation of a body of State police. Mr. Low speaks primarily as the owner of a Summer home in Westchester, a county which has suffered much of late from the activities of thieves and outlaws with whom the village police have been unable to cope. In the neighborhood of the new aqueduct the temporarily organized Aqueduct Police, an efficient body, has performed excellent service, sufficient to indicate the utility of a permanent organization of mounted men.

Pennsylvania's constabulary, Mr. Low says, has been maintained on an economical basis, and he believes that the same methods could be adopted in this State, but he holds that the cost of the establishment should be a secondary consideration. His argument is timely, and we trust that the new Permanent Committee on the National Guard of the Chamber of Commerce will take up the matter. For the quelling of strike riots alone the need of a State Constabulary is obvious. An exaggerated importance is frequently given to such outbreaks by the ordering out of the National Guard. Moreover, there is abundant proof that the efficient development of the Guard is hindered by the chance that the citizen soldiery may be called upon at any time to bear arms against strikers. The riotous spirit, often aroused by misunderstanding, should be quelled as far as possible without the use of the military.

THE BANKING ACT.

As soon as the President shall have appointed a Controller of the Currency the work of organizing the new banking system under the act signed by him last night will begin. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Controller of the Currency, acting as the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, will designate the reserve districts, not less than eight nor more than twelve, in which the Federal Reserve Banks will be organized. Two members of this Organization Committee will have authority to act, but it is expected that a Controller of the Currency will be immediately appointed. The reserve districts having been established, all national banks will be required within thirty days to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank in their respective districts, and banks and trust companies not in the national system may also signify their acceptance of the terms of the act and become member banks.

Very great interest will naturally attach to the appointments the President will make of members of the Federal Reserve Board, which will be the executive and controlling head of the new system. The board will consist of seven members. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency will be ex-officio members, and the other five will be appointed by the President, one for two, one for four, one for six, one for eight, and one for ten years, and thereafter the term of each member will be ten years. The annual salary will be $12,000, and the Controller of the Currency will receive $5,000 in addition to the present salary attached to that office.

When the reserve banks have been organized and after the member banks have paid the required installments of their subscriptions to the capital stock, equal to 6 per cent. of paid-up capital and surplus of each bank, the next step presumably will be the transfer of the prescribed proportion of the member banks' reserves to the reserve banks. Federal Treasury deposits also will be made with the reserve banks. The process of transferring the reserves is to be gradual. Of the 12 per cent. required of country banks, the greater part must be kept in their own vaults and with the reserve bank, the option being given for a time to keep the small remaining balance in a national bank in a Reserve or Central Reserve City, as is now the practice. After three years the entire balance of a country bank must be held either in its own vaults or with a Federal Reserve Bank. The same rule applies to the 15 per cent. reserves of banks in Reserve Cities, which after three years must keep in their own vaults all of their reserves not deposited with a reserve bank. Banks in Central Reserve Cities will maintain reserves of 18 per cent., of which one-third will remain in their own vaults, seven-eighteenths will be deposited with the reserve bank, and as to the balance they have the option of transfer to the reserve bank or of retention in their own vaults.

This transfer provision will obviously cause a very considerable cash movement, but if the work of the organizers is performed with care and wisdom there should be no disturbance in the credit market. There is a very great probability that the large banks in the Central Reserve and Reserve Cities will, as a matter of prudent banking, maintain reserves in excess of those required by the act. It is practically certain, too, that the country banks will continue to maintain large balances in this city and in other money centres. It is one of the purposes of the act to take away from the City of New York the very large balances now held here, the belief being widespread that this money is employed exclusively in stock gambling, a form of wickedness abhorrent to many of the country's statesmen. No righteous man can have any objection to a provision of law intended to diminish gambling, but inasmuch as bank balances have been kept here not exclusively or chiefly for Stock Exchange use, but for other legitimate business purposes, the banks of the country will undoubtedly continue to have on balance here very considerable sums. It would be very difficult to draw up and enact a law that would keep money from going where there is a demand for its profitable use.

THE QUESTION OF WORLD'S FAIRS

What the purpose may be of The London Morning Post in striving continually to stir up ill-feeling between Great Britain and the United States would be hard to determine. Lately one of its American correspondents has been insisting, without a particle of evidence that we have been able to discover, that Americans were greatly incensed by the remarks of the British Ambassador in Mexico and the English attitude toward President WILSON'S Mexican policy. Now The Morning Post declares that if the canal tolls matter was not the reason for the British Cabinet's refusal to authorize British representation at the San Francisco Fair, it ought to have been. Much more trustworthy is the assertion of The Daily Chronicle, a loyal Government supporter, that the Cabinet was influenced neither by an agreement with Germany nor by the discrimination by Congress in favor of some American ships, and that its action was due "to lack of imagination, "aggravated for the moment by a "lack of pence." There is little room for doubt that The Chronicle's condemnation of the Cabinet's policy as "short-sighted parsimony" exactly expresses the view of the British people. We still strongly hope that both Great Britain and Germany will be fitly represented in the Panama Exhibition.

The ample testimony we have had, however, of the disposition of European countries to discountenance world's fairs in general hereafter should be borne in mind. Let the great exposition at San Francisco be the last in this country for many years, until circumstances lend a new impetus to international displays of that sort. There is much talk already of the celebration in 1920 of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. No historical anniversary could be worthier of celebration, but the idea of a world's fair should be abandoned. The foundation of New England can be remembered in some other way just as appropriately. The descendants of the Pilgrims have plenty of time to arrange for a great national festival worthy of the occasion and the country, but there is not the slightest reason why it should take the form of a fair.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE SPOILS RAIDS.

We fear that President WILSON does not quite perceive the powerful tendency among the representatives of his party in the National Legislature toward the undermining of the merit system and the gradual re-establishment of the old, bad spoils system. If he does perceive some of the evidences of this tendency, he hardly realizes the lengths to which it will go if unchecked and the progressive difficulty in checking it if it be allowed to go on. In several important instances he has failed to use the influence he undoubtedly possesses to defeat the plans of the spoilsmen.

The attempts of the spoilsmen have been made in connection with the Tariff bill, the General Deficiency bill, and the Currency bill. Each has been worse in principle and will be worse in consequences than the preceding. At first the Deputy Collectors to be employed in the collection of the income tax were exempted from the rules, that is from competitive test. Then the employés of the Collectors and Marshals were exempted in like manner. Finally, in the currency law, all the appointees of the Federal Board are exempted from competitive tests. In the first instances the President explained his course by saying that his powers over the appointments remained unimpaired, but added that he did not think the exempted places were intended to be included under the law. That point, however, had been decided by the law officer of the Treasury, and decided the other way. In any case, it would obviously have been much better if the vicious practice of making exemptions from the merit system had been stopped at the outset.

In the latest case, the exemption of the banking force, it is extremely doubtful if the President can prevent its being carried out. It would therefore have been very much better had the amendment been directly defeated. This, we are confident, the President could have accomplished had he appreciated the need of it. The amendment was made in the Senate. The exemption was not in the bill as it came from the House. It was thoroughly debated in the Senate and was warmly opposed by some of the more enlightened Democrats. It was finally passed by the vote of the Vice President, who came to the rescue at the last moment—in itself an exercise of his legislative power that was, to say the least, of dubious taste and worse judgment. In the previous cases the change of a half-dozen votes, in the latest the change of one, would have defeated the mischievous provisions. It would be ludicrous to say that this was beyond the influence of the President, had he chosen to exercise it.

We wish very earnestly that he had so chosen. We believe that the enforcement of the principle of the merit system is absolutely necessary to the attainment of good administration. such as we have no doubt the President sincerely desires. That doctrine is clearly and emphatically stated in the platform of the Democratic Party, which Mr. WILSON only lately informed us was the authoritative chart by which his action would be guided. Here is its declaration:

> The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party.

We venture to appeal to the loyalty, the good sense, the practical judgment of affairs of the President to stop this dangerous and demoralizing tendency of his party in Congress before it becomes too strong.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Impossible, But It Did Happen.

All fiction would be searched in vain for a more audacious test of the human power to believe than is provided by the dispatches which tell the story of the old lawyer, COUCH, up in the little village of Monticello. Alive, he seemed in perfect accord with his prosaic surroundings—a typical country attorney, who had been an office-holder and something of a politician, but for long a subject of reminiscent anecdote rather than of expectations, and about the last man in his county to be the hero of a great romance, the victim of a grand passion. Now that he is dead it is possible, of course, to see in him merely an unfaithful husband, carrying on with a wicked woman a base intrigue, but few minds will really be content with a judgment as summary and harsh as that.

It was no ordinary thing that this man and his associate in the amazing adventure did—no sudden and familiar yielding to impulse, with subsequent weariness, if not subsequent regret, as they came to realize the consequences and costs of their action. Year after year they accepted those costs and consequences, and, to whatever else they were unfaithful, they remained loyal to each other.

As usual, the woman carried the heavier burden and made the cruelest sacrifices. She willingly became, and in apparent contentment remained, a prisoner more closely confined than the criminals in any jail. In making an estimate of her quality it should be remembered that when death effected a separation at last, she showed the same forgetfulness of self. She had a chance to escape unseen, but without hesitation she summoned the useless aid for her companion, though she knew that thus she would be overwhelmed by the scandal so long and so successfully avoided. There was in this a certain courage that touches on nobility.

A dozen elements of the story are impossible, yet there is no excuse for doubting any of it. And, when human beings have done certain things, there is no use in saying that those are things which human beings would not do.

At Least a Help to Sincerity.

Presumably as a result of the almost general feeling that Christmas giving had shown a tendency to degenerate into an orgy of blackmail and extravagance, looked forward to with dread and back at with something much like angry disgust, the English fashion of distributing seasonal cards, bearing an individual name and appropriate greetings, has now come into wide use.

That the receipt of these, even if they are beautiful and expensive, ever excites emotions at all deep can safely be doubted. Too obviously for that they are a convenient substitute for a real Christmas present of the older sort. But they do express and convey the kindly remembrance which is all that anybody sincerely has for acquaintances, as distinguished from relatives and close friends. Certainly they are better in every way than a perfunctory, compelled, and begrudged exchange of more or less costly—and more than less useless—gifts between people who give them only because not to do so would create an embarrassing debt.

There has been, and still is, indeed, far too much of that, and it explains why the phrase, "Christmas comes but once a year," is uttered so much oftener with heartfelt satisfaction than with the regret it was invented to voice. The—to us—new sort of Christmas card will serve a commendable, almost holy, purpose should it enable us, as it may, to bring the anniversary back to its proper place, to free it of its terrors, and to gain the moral courage required for giving only with sense and willingness. Whoever has ever given otherwise has had only himself or herself to blame, but with the blame has gone the excuse that what everybody does everybody is almost forced to do.

A card is not a Christmas present, but it is a Christmas greeting, and for those with no right to expect more it is quite enough.

A Hundred Cases But a Beginning.

This year, as last, the presentation by THE TIMES of a hundred "neediest cases" of misfortune and need has evoked a generous response, and to every one of these suffering people there will go the adequate help which is, after all, the only real help. It should not be forgotten, however, that there are in the city more cases, and lamentably many, almost or quite as needy, that have not come to the attention of the various organized philanthropies, and that the general duty has not been paid, the general duty done, when the misery of the hundred cases has been relieved.

That these cases have all been investigated, and that the generosity they excite will not be misused or wasted, is a fact full of suggestion for those who are able and willing to go still further in helpfulness, but from the emphasis laid on the word "deserving" some of us shrink a little, inclining as we do to think that society owes something also to those who would be called undeserving, and might well do something for or about them, if only as a measure of protection for itself.

The greatest of all misfortunes, perhaps, is to be vicious, and to be ignorant or foolish is one hardly less. Between the so-called deserving and the so-called undeserving there is, of course, a difference, but it is a difference of social treatment rather than of social responsibility. Pauperism is the enemy, and feeding the poor will not conquer it, ever.

A Helpless Slave of "Habit."

That a man who had been brought by drink to the very steps of the gallows should have "celebrated" his narrow escape from a shameful death by getting drunk is not as surprising as it seems to those who have not acquired the modern and scientific view of alcoholic excesses and still consider them as moral and deliberate lapses.

They are, of course, physiological and pathological. The man LEEHAN knew the evils of intemperance as well before he was charged with murder as he did after he was acquitted of it, and his present promises to abstain are in all probability worthless unless he receives and responds to the medical treatment which is often effective in cases seemingly like his.

What he needs is intelligent psychotherapy, with or without the help of certain drugs. Without it he will never be able to refuse the clamor of his shaken and deteriorated nerves for the temporary peace that alcohol gives them.

TOWN NOT GIVEN AWAY.

Only Part of Florham Park Presented to Mrs. Cole.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the first page of Sunday's TIMES appears a news item under the following captions: "Mansion as a Gift—Florham Park, at Madison, N. J., for Mrs. Howard Cole of St. Louis." As THE TIMES has a record for accuracy of statement, the following will doubtless be welcome. Back in 1899, chiefly through the efforts of the late Hamilton McK. Twombly and Dr. Leslie D. Ward, the Borough of Florham Park, N. J., was incorporated, and it is to this day one of the most beautiful, as it is one of the wealthiest, among the boroughs of Morris, the gem county of Northern New Jersey.

Without a dollar of bonded indebtedness, and with the lowest tax rate in Morris County, Florham Park, by reason also of its great area, fine roads, and beautiful scenery, remains one of the very few points within twenty-six miles of New York where city folks may still find room to build houses. Within the Borough of Florham Park is the great estate, "Florham Farms," of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, covering 1,000 acres, and also the beautiful estate of the late Dr. Leslie D. Ward, comprising more than 500 acres of meadow, upland, and lakes. It is this latter estate that has gone into Mrs. Cole's Christmas stocking, and not the entire Borough of Florham Park.

It may interest some to know that Florham Park's name was coined from the first syllables of the given names of Mr. and Mrs. Twombley, thus: Flor-ence and Ham-ilton-Florham, and with park added, the incorporated borough became Florham Park in 1899.

C. T. R.

Florham Park, N. J., Dec. 22, 1913.

Hens to Blame for Egg Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great many people in this town, far from producing centres, entertain dark suspicions against dealers and cold-storagists in the prevailing dearth of eggs and the consequent high prices of that estimable edible. Possibly these purveyors have something to do with it, but the hens are not doing their duty, and if the hens refuse to produce there is bound to be an egg deficit which no human ingenuity can prevent.

Let me quote a bit from a letter just received from a section where eggs are ordinarily a drug in the market. It is from a lady who writes thus:

> I am glad I haven't a chicken farm. One here has 500 hens, been feeding all the season and gets from four to five eggs a day. A neighbor of ours has twenty hens and gets from one to two eggs a week. She told me so and showed me the eggs. Every one around here who went into the chicken business has broken up. One man was so in debt his home and all were sold and he now rents a small house in town. Two years ago this man wanted us to take his place, and I am very glad now that we did not.

This is wholly unbiased testimony, taken on the spot, and consumers who are paying all sorts of crazy prices for eggs should at least visit a portion of their wrath upon the hens who are not attending to their duties properly.

W. J. L.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

Trust Products Poorly Made?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although a believer in big business and the possibilities open to firms that have unlimited capital, &c., this question continually comes to my mind as a user of hardware: Why is it that greater effort is not made by the producers of ordinary steel products, the Steel Trust, to improve the quality of its products? It seems the only thing they can do is to increase prices.

My experience, and I believe that of every other consumer, is that it is quite impossible to buy ordinary hardware, for example wire and nails, which are to be compared with that produced twenty years ago. In other words, standard hardware is so poor as to be almost useless for any purpose. I should like to have a steel man explain.

QUESTIONER.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1913.

Carabao Rebuke Too Severe?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret the Carabao dinner incident. The action which aroused the President's umbrage was insubordinate and should have been reproved, but as it was quite unintentionally so, I am sorry the punishment is so severe. It was foolish for the army officers to have perpetrated this burlesque. They surrender all possibilities of that mode of expression when they accept their commissions, or should do so. However, it is a serious and regrettable thing for the President of the United States to administer such a stinging rebuke to men who have served the country so well in the past.

ARMY.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

PARCEL POST PRAISED.

Transmits Goods from Abroad Both Promptly and Cheaply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A short time ago I ordered some goods from Paris, total value $10. They were sent by Pitt & Scott Express instead of by mail, as specially ordered.

The following charges were made: Duty, $5.81; public store expense, 63 cents; cartage, 50 cents, (please note this latter is for city delivery,) and entry, $1.50, making a total of $2.63 besides duty. More than one-quarter of the total value was thus spent in express charges. There were three weeks' delay in the delivery.

On the other hand, in the last two years I have received from Japan by parcel post a richly embroidered dress length and an expensive Mandarin coat. The sub-station notified me of their arrival, stating amount of duty to be paid. I sent around the corner, paid the duty, and received the package in perfect order without delay or bother of any kind.

I have constantly received parcel post packages from Europe and the East and have never known either delay or trouble when the contents were plainly marked. The Post Office and Custom House seem to work quickly and intelligently together—the express companies and Custom House certainly do not. What is the reason?

INQUIRER.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

BALLOT A HINDRANCE.

Red Cross Woman Can Do Better Work Without It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all disinterested public work those women who seek to maintain a non-partisan attitude toward humanity play a prominent part. This is particularly true of the American Red Cross Society.

It is interesting to hear what an efficient woman of great experience in organized work has to say as to the desirability of the vote for a woman with a "mission." Miss Mabel Boardman, whose work as practical head of the Red Cross Society in America has given her a wide experience with public men and affairs, national and international, declares that neither her sex nor her want of a ballot has ever hindered her from obtaining a fair hearing, or accomplishing a definite purpose. The fact of being a non-voter, she says, has, on the contrary, been an advantage, placing her as it does in a non-partisan attitude, enabling her to deal readily with men of any party or opinion. Whereas, if she were affiliated by a vote to a faction, many public men would be obliged to oppose her on account of party lines.

Miss Emily P. Bissell, who writes under the name of Priscilla Leonard, is the woman who introduced the Red Cross Christmas seals into this country. She recently succeeded in establishing Hope Farm, the new $90,000 sanitarium for consumptives. Miss Bissell, who is President of the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society, succeeded in getting the bill for the appropriation for the new building through the Legislature. Had she come as a Republican, Democrat, or Progressive instead of a woman who served humanity, the passage of this splendid bill would have been beset by a thousand and one difficulties other than those with which she had to cope.

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN,
President New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

Punishing the Militants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with increasing interest your editorial comments on the English militants and their hunger striking. Most people whom I have heard express their views on the subject marvel at the patience of the Government in dealing with the militants—one friend suggests that the punishment for militancy ought to be a public spanking, adding that that is the way he treats his young daughters when they kick, scratch, and are stubborn! Few people seem to consider that perhaps the Government looks upon a two weeks' hunger strike as equivalent in punishment to, say, a two months' simple incarceration.

I have an idea that most of us, if it came to an alternative between two weeks' starvation and two months in jail, might prefer the jail sentence; certainly the actual physical effects of the period of starvation are much more severe and more permanent. Do the militants ever consider this view of the situation?

STANLEY SHAW.

South Hanson, Mass., Dec. 20, 1913.

Carnegie Library for Montreal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Observing in THE TIMES that H. C. Griswold in a letter from Montreal on the backward condition of that city says that there is not one public library in Montreal, I should like to inquire how in thunder Mr. Carnegie ever happened to overlook a town of that size. Mr. Griswold says the people there have plenty of money, and it must be backward indeed if they would not put up half the cost and secure one of the well-known Carnegie libraries which adorn and uplift so many cities, towns, and villages, here and elsewhere. Are not the Canadians sufficiently English to have a taste for 'art 'n' 'arf, or have they outgrown that national characteristic?

W. J.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

Policeman Terry's Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Friday at noon, during the busy part of the day, I lost a purse containing $19 at the crossing at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway and Sixth Avenue. It was picked up by William V. Terry, Shield 5,887, and returned to me after I identified it at the police station.

The amount may not be much, but to me it meant considerable, especially at this time of the year.

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

Who Are "Advanced Thinkers"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the proposed foundation of a "Haeckel advanced monist club," to which, as the founder, Mr. Frederick Miller, says, "only monists and advanced thinkers are eligible," I want to know, first, what is an "advanced thinker," and, second, why "advanced thinkers" are required for a Haeckel monist club?

ANDREW PROUT.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1913.

A Short Christmas Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by the almanac, that highly recommended and hitherto reliable guide, that Dec. 21 is the shortest day in the year, but if this Santa Claus business continues it seems to me that Dec. 25 will butt the brevity clean out of the 21st and shake my confidence in the almanac to an alarming extent.

L. J. W.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

THE DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

I've tied my good man's present up,
The children's, too, thanks be!
Sleds, dolls, books, skates, and hockey sticks,
Compactly as can be.
For cook and maid nice gifts are planned,
The milk boy has one, too,
But, oh, dear me! I've not one thing
To give to Cousin Sue!

Parents and relatives-in-law
Are, one and all, supplied,
And I shall give some little waifs
A Christmas tree, beside;
The family protégés will get
Their flannels warm and new—
I've thought of every one, it seems,
Excepting Cousin Sue!

The Christmas litter, mistletoe,
And rolls of ribbon red,
Sprigs of fresh holly, tinsel cord,
Add to my guest-room bed.
But, tying packages, I tax
My weary brain anew,
Trying to find among the lot
Some gift for Cousin Sue!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

THE WILD BIRDS ACT.

Mr. Carmody's Opinion Was of the Horse-Back Variety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

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The regulation of wild animals and birds is a feature of the so-called police powers of Government. The police power is so largely taken up with local affairs that it was thought of in earlier times as belonging to the several States rather than to the Federal Government. No distinction had been made in the court decisions between migratory birds and other wild life, and it is thus easy to assume that the control of such birds belongs to the States. It is no difficult matter to obtain horse-back opinions to that effect from Attorney General Carmody and other luminaries of the law; but when this act comes before a competent court it will receive a more thorough consideration on broader grounds. The development of Interstate relations has made central regulation a matter of necessity, and there is now abundant authority for the view that the Federal Government possesses police power of its own.

In this, as in other matters, regulation was left to local Legislatures until it became necessary for Congress to intervene. Congress superseded the futile system of State control in order to save birds from extermination; or rather to save the staple crops of the nation from extermination. The present annual damage to crops and forests from insect pests is estimated at a billion dollars—a stack of dollars in the same class with the bonded debt of the United States or the annual appropriations of Congress. The bird organism is a machine developed by nature for the express purpose of keeping these infernal pests in check. Birds occupy a place in the balance of nature which could not be filled by any other agency, and a further reduction in the numbers of insectivorous birds would result in ruinous destruction of crops and forests.

The police power is based upon the maxim that every one must so use his own property as not to injure another. This rule needs enforcement when birds of economic value to the citizens of one State are wantonly slaughtered in another State.

The restriction upon Federal police activity is that it must be within the scope of powers delegated expressly or impliedly. Among these is the power of controlling property, and the protection of interstate birds is the affirmation of a right which long ago devolved upon the Federal Government through its general ownership of the national possessions. The protection of such birds is within several of the specifically enumerated powers of Congress, one of which empowers Congress to take necessary measures for the national safety. No nation is safe unless the food supplies of its armies and people are provided for in advance. Game birds furnish a food supply in themselves, and insectivorous birds protect the staple crops which form the basis of the national food supply. It must also suggest itself that the control of migratory birds comes within the power to regulate commerce. That power as now construed covers all the incidents of movement back and forth between the several States, and all interchanges based upon mutual rights and duties. In the nature of things the interest in migratory wild life is general and not local, and legislative control within the nation should coincide with the extent of the migrations.

Lovers of birds need not fear that the interests of these clients will be neglected. Many organizations and individuals will offer such aid as may be acceptable to the Federal Attorneys in upholding the constitutional validity of the act. The writer is authorized by the officers of the Camp Fire Club and by the Chairman of its Committee on Conservation to say that when the case comes to court representatives of this club will be among those present. If the enemies of the act carry its problems to the Supreme Court, this club will be camping on their trail.

EDWIN W. SANBORN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

NEW DIPLOMATS NAMED.

Senate Confirms Some Appointments—Opposition to Denison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President to-day reappointed Judson C. Clements of Georgia for a third term as Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Mr. Clements's nomination was sent to the Senate this morning, and he was confirmed before adjournment.

In spite of the opposition of William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Greece. Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo, Ohio, also was confirmed as Minister to Belgium.

Republican Senators, led by Senator Smoot of Utah, prevented action in the Senate upon the appointment of Winfred T. Denison of New York as a member of the Panhandle Commission and Secretary of Interior for the island Government. This appointment was first sent in during last session, but was not acted on, and President Wilson reappointed Mr. Denison early in December. Opposition was due to charges of political activity.

President Wilson made these nominations:

Secretary of Embassy, Madrid—Fred Morris Dearing of Missouri.

Second Secretaries—Thomas Hinckley, Washington, D. C., at Vienna; Arthur Hugh Frazier, Pennsylvania, at Paris; George T. Summerlin, Louisiana, at Berlin; Henry Coleman May, Washington, D. C., at Tokio; Arthur Mason Jones, New York, at St. Petersburg.

Secretaries of Legation—Hugh S. Gibson, California, at Brussels; Gustave Schoelle, Minnesota, at Havana; Francis Munroe Endicott, Massachusetts, at San Jose, Costa Rica; M. Marshall Langhorne, Virginia, to the Netherlands and Luxemburg; Sheldon Whitehouse, New York, at Managua; Franklin Mott Gunther, Virginia, at Christiania; James G. Bailey, Kentucky, at Lisbon; William Whiting Andrews, Ohio, at Berne; William Spencer, Pennsylvania, at Caracas.

Second Secretary of Legation—Frederick A. Sterling, Texas, at Peking.

Secretary of Legation and Consul General—Henry F. Tennant, New York, at San Salvador.

SCHOOLROOMS FOR PLAY.

Cleveland Woman Proposes Bowling Alleys and Billiards.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—A resolution providing for the installation in school basements of bowling alleys and pool and billiard rooms will be introduced before the new Cleveland Board of Education at its first meeting in January. Mrs. Arnold Green, board member, has announced that she will be sponsor for the resolution.

Mrs. Green also will set afoot the proper formalities for having school buildings used as social centres at night. A portion of the school report showing that 15,000 Cleveland parents made visits to the schools during 1913 is evidence, she says, that parents will be sufficiently interested to make the social centre plan work successfully.

THE WILD BIRDS ACT.

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EDWIN W. SANBORN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

COMMISSIONERS SEE THE OPDYCKE MODEL

Service Board Men Inspect Design for Times Square Subway Express Stations.

FEW CRITICISMS MADE

Little Change Called For in Present Interborough Tracks—Harwood Plan Also on View.

Chairman McCall and Commissioner Williams of the Public Service Commission inspected yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Knickerbocker the model, which had been prepared by Henry G. Opdycke, consulting engineer of the Broadway Association, to show his ideas as to the construction of a B. R. T. express station in Times Square. The association has taken the position from the beginning of the discussion that there is no way in which the needs of this centre can be met except by the

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR DEBUTANTES

Bells Chime with Music at Mrs. Fisher's Dance for Miss Lentilhon Gilford at Sherry's.

MRS. G. R. DYER, HOSTESS

Gives Dance at the Ritz for Miss Evelyn Scott—Mrs. W. G. Oakman Entertains for Daughter.

Last night was gay with dances for the season's buds, and Christmas decorations and jollity reigned at all of them.

Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher was the hostess last night at a dinner and dance for Miss Lentilhon Gilford, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Parkin Gilford. Several dinners preceded the dance, including one of thirty-five covers that Mrs. Fisher gave for Miss Gilford in the foyer at Sherry's.

The dance, for which the additional guests were asked to come at 10 o'clock, was in the large ballroom, which was decorated with smilax and Christmas greens, with holly, mistletoe and red flowers, and Christmas bells in red and green suspended around the ballroom, that proved to be real bells, for they were manipulated so that they chimed with the music at midnight.

Mrs. Fisher in red, Mrs. Gilford in red, Miss Gilford in a white satin frock with the tunic heavily embroidered, and Miss Vieva Fisher in green taffeta received the guests in the rose reception room opening into the ballroom.

After midnight a supper was served in the large restaurant on the first floor, and during it singers in costume sang old ballads and familiar songs, in which many college boys and other guests joined.

Many College Boys Guests.

The guests were all debutantes and young unmarried people, including many college boys home for Christmas, the older married people being only Mr. and Mrs. Gilford, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lentilhon, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. MacArthur.

Among the young guests out of the four hundred who accepted were the Misses Mary Alexander, Dorothy Anderton, Mary Cutting Cumnock, Louise Butler, Esther Cleveland, Star Paris, Charlotte Strong, Betty and Rosetta Carson, Anne Bradley, Elizabeth Burrill, Marion Drake-Smith, Lida Louise Fleitmann, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Elizabeth Klapp, Christina Nichols, Carnaal Carroll, Louise Chappell, Winifred and Dorothy Chisolm, Evelyn Brown, Margaret Knapp, and Gertrude Mali.

Penelope Sears, Marie Talbot, Mai Watson, Dorothy Hollister, Alice Haven, Helen Hartley Jenkins, Carol Harmon, Eleanor Hartshorne, Frances Henry, Louise Herrick, Constance and Joy Williams, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Marie L. Rodewald, Margaret Overton, Caryl Hackstaff, Margaret Porter, Dorothy Howard, Noel Johnston, Edith Farr, Amy Bradish Johnson, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Mildred Dennis, Margaret Bowers, Gwendolin Condon, Rosalie Coe, Eleanor Darlington, Dorothy Doubleday, Elise Francke, Almy Clifford, Louise Herrick, Mary Haskell, Lois Hall, Margaret Henderson, Louise Johnson, Elizabeth Kendall, Elise Ladew, Ruth Moller, Elizabeth Thompson, Lisa and Clover Todd, Eleanor Taylor, Lisa Stillman, Marianne Foote, Alice Damrosch, and Marion Drake-Smith.

Also Cooper Bryce, Suydam Cutting, James L. and Robert Breese, Percival Dodge, Shelton Farr, G. Norton Miller, Jr.; Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, Gavin Hadden, George Wagstaff, Rivington Fyne, Robert Neeser, John Morris, Edmund Peaslee, William Barrett Park, William Remsen, Schuyler Parsons, Bryce Wing, Reginald Francklyn, De Coursey Fales, Seth Barton French, Richard Emmet, Casimir de Rham, F. R. Coudert, Jr.; Gordon Hamersley, G. G. Haven, Jr.; Aymar Johnson, Robert Livingston, Martin Le Boutillier, Clarence Mitchell, Colles and Henry Coe, Macculloch Miller, Jr.; Fahys Cook, and Frederick Dennis.

Also Grafton Chapman, W. Barclay Parsons, Jr.; Joseph Wallace, Jr.; J. Ellis Fisher, Jr.; J. J. Stearns, Jr.; George Trevor, Oliver Wagstaff, Stuart Wing, John T. Terry, Jr.; Webster Stetson, Charles H. Marshall, Livingston Parsons, Winslow S. Pierce, Jr.; Morris Pryor, W. C. Ruxton, Geoffrey Taylor, J. R. Keene Taylor, Eustis Sudeley, F. H. Fleitmann, L. L. Delafield, Jr.; Alan Fox, Harry and Gilbert Darlington, G. M. Carnochan, Jr.; Richard Babcock, Drayton Burrill, Frederick Potts Moore, Ross Proctor, Jr.; Edwin M. Post, John Le Roy Culver, Francis Geer, Beverley Duer, Elliot Cobb, Harvey Ladew, Rudolph Kunhardt, Johnston Mali, George McCook, René Hoguet, Harold Hartshorne, Harvey Graham, William Dick, Charles Dickey, Wadsworth Lewis, Malbone Crane, Commander Carter, and W. M. Grinnell.

Dance for Miss Evelyn Scott.

Mrs. George Rathbone Dyer of Brookville Farm, Roslyn, L. I., gave a dance at the Ritz-Carlton last evening for her débutante niece, Miss Evelyn Scott, daughter of Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer by her first husband. Last night's débutante was the flower girl at Mrs. Dyer's wedding when twelve years ago as Miss Evelyn Scott she married Col. Dyer.

Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer, Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman, another aunt of the débutante, and Miss Scott, in white satin with a tulle tunic sprinkled with rhinestones, received near the ballroom entrance. The decorations were palms. A seated supper was served after midnight in the main restaurant, which was barred off from the public.

The guests invited included many married couples as well as débutantes and college boys and older girls and men. Among the several hundred asked were Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cumnock, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Groesbeck Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Murray J. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baltazzi, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hagemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Julian A. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Also the Misses Margaret Allen, Mary Baker, Veronica Frazier, Dorothy Anderton, Vera Cravath, Margaret Herrick, Mary Haskell, Gertrude Hoyt, Helen Du Bois, Grovene Converse, Constance Chappell, Mary Bryan, Coline Ingersoll, Betty Fitzpatrick, Elizabeth Kirlin, Eva McAdoo, Doris Mangam, Christina Nichols, Starr Paris, Mary and Laura Parsons, Mary Patten, Gay Reboul, Margaret Strong, Blanche Tyng, Gertrude Welling, Janetta Alexandre, Leonie Burrill, Sarah Schuyler Butler, Charlotte Cram, Marjorie Curtis, Elizabeth and Ruth Cutting, Mercedes de Acosta, Fonrose Wainwright, Beatrice Pratt, Harriette Post, Vouletti Proctor, Laura and Jean Delano, Frederica Bull, Maude and Ella Forland, Lesley Pearson, Elsie Nicoll, Louise Monroe, Mary Newbold, Justine Barbour, Emily Chauncey, Zelina Clark, Marie Chapin, Dorothy Tiffany, Marie Seton, Henrietta Thaw, Pauline Robinson, Josephine Osborn, Mary Pyne, Katharine Tweed, Susan Street, Joanna Auchincloss, Claire Bird, Civilise Alexandre, Margaret Wagstaff, Evelyn Witherbee, Joan Whitridge, Virginia Alexandre, Martha Draper, Marie Duval, Elizabeth Emmons, Maria de Baird, Charlotte Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Kate G. Willis, Gladys and Lillian Endicott, Clara Fargo, Jessie Fanshawe, Louise Frank, Florence and Gladys Waterbury, Hilah French, Bell Gurnee, Edith Gracie, Love Godwin, Hele de F. Griffin, Margaret Harris and Catherine Hamersley.

Also Amory Haskell, Nelson Doubleday, Richard Emmet, John Farr, Cass Gilbert, Jr., Donald Olyphant, Herbert G. Lord, Jr., James V. Converse, F. H. Babcock, Frederick J. Dennis, Bache Brown, Gray Bryan, Purser Adams, Burton Chunb, Julian Speyers, Ingersoll Townsend, Brenton, Charles, and Lindsay Welling, Waldo Seller, Sidney Dillon and J. H. Ripley, Morgan Belmont, Ogden Bishop, L. F. H. Betts, Grosvenor Atterbury, Horton Iams, James Larkin, Charles and Ernest du Vivier, J. K. Hollins, W. W. Hoffman, Hamilton Ingersoll, Oswald Jackson, A. E. Gallatin, Hamilton Fish, Jr., J. C. and H. G. Gray, Carol Ladd, Howard Phipps, Percy Pyne, 2d, Roland Redmond, Kermit Roosevelt, Roderick Terry, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., E. D. Morgan, Jr., J. K. Duer, Robert Booraem, and Frank W. Crowninshield.

Mrs. Walter G. Oakman Entertains.

Mrs. Walter G. Oakman gave a dinner dance last night at the Oakman residence, 725 Fifth Avenue, for her second and débutante daughter, Miss Katharine Oakman, who had her coming out tea on Dec. 8. Miss Oakman is a granddaughter of the late Senator Roscoe Conkling.

The house was decorated with quantities of Christmas greens, with holly, mistletoe, and Mexican Christmas flowers.

The dinner guests, numbering about seventy-two, were seated at six tables. They included the Misses Dorothy Anderton, Louise Butler, Beatrice Burrill, Dorothy Chisolm, Mary C. Cumnock, Louise Dixon, Alice Ely, Jeannie and Marie Louise Emmet, Lida Fleitmann, Catherine Hamersley, Miriam Harriman, Frances Henry, Jeanne King, Margaret Knapp, Alice Kortright, Sarah Manice, Eleanor Mellon, Katherine Miller, Josephine Nicoll, Elsie Park, Katharine Porter, Mimi Scott, Urling Sibley, Leslie Smith, Louise Trevor, Margaret Motley, Mrs. J. G. Blaine, R. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Irving, Miss McKinzie, and Miss M. M. J. Kearney.

Also E. S. Blagden, Watson Emmet, C. Barclay Farr, Thomas Barbour, Richard Babcock, Colles Coe, Percival Dodge, Arthegre Fuller, Harvey Graham, Paul Hammond, Levering Hill, Samuel Hinckley, Murray Hoffman, C. H. Mellon, Charles Miller, S. L. M. Barlow, Chanler Davis, William Hackett, Lawrence Millett, Benjamin Moore, Henry Parish, William Barrgh Park, Schuyler and Livingston Parsons, John Peabody, Samuel Riker, William Ryle, R. A. Stevenson, Gaillard Thomas, John Wendell, John Wing, and Norreys O'Connor.

About 175 came in after the dinner for the dancing, to which the entire second floor was given up.

MONCURE ROBINSON'S DINNER.

His 35 Guests at the St. Regis Under a Christmas Bell.

Moncure Robinson gave a dinner last night at the St. Regis. The guests, numbering about thirty-five, sat at an oblong table, which was decorated with high gold candelabra, poinsettias, and holly, and a huge Christmas bell was suspended over the table. The gold service was used. A Hungarian band played during the dinner, which was held in the Louis XVI. banquet hall.

The guests included Lady Lister-Kaye, Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Henry V. Higgins, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Peter Hewitt, Miss Louise Sands, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Baron de Le Grange, Thomas Slidell, Baron de Bassierre, Rawlins L. Cottenet, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Lydig Hoyt, and Percy R. Pyne, 2d.

Sisterhood Dance at Hotel Astor.

The Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue of this city will give its annual ball on Saturday evening at the Hotel Astor.

Dance for Miss Muriel Crawford.

Mrs. J. W. R. Crawford of Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, gave a dinner and dance at the Wykagyl Club last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Muriel Crawford. About sixty of Miss Crawford's young friends were present at the dinner. Mrs. Thomas Nast was among the guests, Miss Crawford being a granddaughter of Thomas Nast, the cartoonist.

Theatre Party for Miss Burrill.

Mrs. William Herbert Washington of 134 East Eightieth Street gave a small dinner and theatre party last night for Miss Elizabeth Burrill, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Burrill, the guests going afterward to different dances. The guests, besides Miss Burrill, were the Misses Elizabeth McVickar, Augusta McCagg, Mildred Mordaunt, William Remsen, Ransome Noble, Clinton Miller, Galbraith Ward, and Bowden Washington.

Miss Ada B. Gray Gives Luncheon.

Miss Ada Bryce Gray gave a luncheon for fourteen yesterday at the Colony Club and will entertain at another in the same place next Monday. Yesterday's guests were the Misses Ruth Molder, Susanne Warren, Margaret Trevor, Eleanor Taylor, Louisa Johnson, Elizabeth Thompson, Natalie Slocum, Genevieve Sanford, Hope Hamilton, Thelma Violett, Urling Sibley, Louise Chappell, and Elise Francke. The table was decorated with holly and red ribbons.

Tea Dance for Miss Taylor.

Mrs. Keene Taylor gave a tea dance yesterday at 863 Park Avenue for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor. The girls who received with Mrs. Taylor and her daughter were the Misses Katharine Porter, Beatrice Burrill, Margaret Seton Porter, Margaret Warren, Alida Banks, Cornelia Cammann, Dorothy Anderton, Helen de Forest Griffin, Louise Dixon, and also Margaret Erhardt and Constance Peabody, who have not yet been introduced.

Miss Stewart to Wed C. W. Niles, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart of 238 East 176th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Natalie Stewart, to Charles W. Niles, Jr., of this city and Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Niles is a graduate of Amherst, class of 1908, and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. No date has been set for the wedding.

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SIBLEY & PITMAN

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BERNSTEIN'S POWER SEEN IN 'THE SECRET'

Climaxes Piled One Upon Another Bring Finale of Great Effect.

PLAY IS SUPERBLY ACTED

Miss Starr's Moving Pathos—Splendid Work by Marguerite Leslie and Frank Reicher.

THE SECRET. A play in three acts. By Henri Bernstein. At the Belasco Theatre.

Constant Jannelot	Basil Gill
Charlie Ponta Tulli	Robert Warwick
Denis Le Guert	Frank Reicher
Joseph	John P. Brawn
Gabrielle Jannelot	Frances Starr
Henriette Durand	Marguerite Leslie
Clotilde	Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh
Marie	Beatrice Reinhardt

M. Henri Bernstein's chief advantage when it comes to theatres outside of his own France is that his plays act so well. Also, that their effect is almost always cumulative. And, finally, though perhaps this should be first, that he has that rare faculty of building up to a seeming climax, then topping it with something bigger, stronger, more effective.

Had another playwright written "The Secret" we should probably have had a minute discussion of the peculiar pathological condition explaining Gabrielle Jannellot's most unusual case of jealousy. But M. Bernstein hardly even hints at any underlying explanation.

Gabrielle is jealous. She separates brother and sister, and so embroils them that a lawsuit results. She intrigues to bring about the marriage of her best friend, and when complete happiness is assured to the couple, it is she, Gabrielle, who upsets the matrimonial apple cart. Always she does these distressing and inexcusable things without being herself suspected of any but the finest motives.

So the facts stand, and so you and the people in the play are expected to accept them. And, though M. Bernstein must know there is an explanation, that is not the affair that most concerns him. Where M. Brieux, for instance, would have devoted himself to cause, M. Bernstein is satisfied to deal with the effect.

And so in this play "The Secret" the woman's weakness is set forth without any effort at extenuation other than the purely emotional appeal which she herself makes after ruin has been wrought. "I," she says, in done say at one point, "How can you men expect to understand a woman when she cannot understand herself?" But that obviously is one of those explanations that does not explain.

But Gabrielle, though she makes others suffer horribly, suffers most herself in making them do so. That is what makes her a poignant figure at the last.

What precedes, however, is in large part a very clever man's exposition of the ruin Gabrielle may be brought about by a sort of feminine Iago. She is unlike Iago, however, in the fact that she aims at no definite gains for herself. And, as has been pointed out, she is undoubtedly a subject for pathologists.

The events of the play are so contrived that the woman's character is only gradually revealed and her purposes masked even from those who watch. That helps to make her interesting.

To begin with, there are some graceful and amusing passages between Gabrielle and her husband—they have been more like lovers for the eleven years of their married life—and between her and her friend Henriette, who is expecting the proposal of marriage from Denis Le Guerin.

The Secret is Henriette's and only Gabrielle shares it. And now, when Denis comes to Gabrielle hinting of "ghosts" in his beloved one's past, Gabrielle, "splendidly," as the stage presses it, conceals from him the fact that one Charlie Ponta Tulli had been Henriette's lover for a year or more. And that is "The Secret."

The amazing part of the affair is that once Henriette and Le Guerin are married Gabrielle contrives to have Ponta Tulli, an invited guest, at the villa where the couple are staying, sees her friend slowly but surely driven distracted by the man's presence, witnesses a hysterical outbreak on her part that amazes and confounds the husband, makes a pretense of getting the old lover to leave the place, says just enough to create doubt in the husband's mind, and has the dubious satisfaction presently of seeing the two men at each other's throats over the promise of a very pretty scandal all around.

It is about this time, too, that Ponta Tulli, to all intents the worst sort of a cad, is discovered to be only another victim of Gabrielle's peculiar mania. For a few years before, when he was prepared to marry Henriette, it was Gabrielle who brought information that he had changed his plans and would not carry out the bargain.

In the weaving and tearing of this tangled web of deceit M. Bernstein's best theatric quality is disclosed. From step to step the various passages of this, the second act, increase in power and effect, and the general result is most engrossing.

What precedes is occasionally worth noting, as, for example, such a passage as that toward the close of the first act, in which Gabrielle, who always says too much or not enough, betrays the secret to her own husband. He, poor man, having never suspected, is shocked, of course. But he wants to hear all about it. Whereupon Gabrielle makes a general deduction about mankind.

The final act brings the scene of contrition carried out in a long speech of Gabrielle's that is eloquent of suffering. And there is, also, a reunion of Henriette and her husband—the lover having mercifully departed—and a promise of helpfulness, at least on the part of Gabrielle's husband.

But in these scenes, carried out in the conversational repetitions not uncommon to the French stage, one senses occasional tedium, for the Anglo-Saxon does not "rattle on" like the Frenchman, and the phrases seem longer on our tongue.

The acting, however, is exceptional throughout. Miss Starr's rôle is largely negative at first. Being such, it demands more repression than one ordinarily expects from the large-typed figure in a cast. But Miss Starr plays discreetly, genuinely, naturally, and, as far as circumstances allow, sympathetically during the two earlier acts. Here, too, she is especially happy in hitting the occasional note that might be termed distinctly femininely feline. And in the outlapse following the denouement, in the confession of her own uncomprehending wickedness and her suffering as a result of it, she is most profoundly moving.

As Henriette Miss Marguerite Leslie, a sister of Martha Hedman, provides a really magnificent performance—genuine, sincere, clear-cut, and varied. There is also unusually authoritative, convincing, and appealing playing by Frank Reicher, an excellent suggestion of feeling and power by Robert Warwick, and tenderness and warmth in the rôle of the husband as developed by Basil Gill. Mrs. Harris Otis Dellenbaugh touches her brief rôle admirably.

The two interior sets are splendid, the gowns models of beauty and good taste, and all the details completely satisfying. Mr. Belasco, called for the usual brief word of thanks, wished everybody a "merry Christmas and a happy New Year," and expressed regret that M. Bernstein was not present.

47 Hospitals Hang Up Their Stockings

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'CARMEN' SUNG AT CENTURY

Miss Howard In Title Role—Pleasing Performance—Chalmers Excels.

The Century Opera Company began a weeks' engagement in "Carmen" last night, singing the work with a cast which included Morgan Kingston as Don José, Thomas Chalmers as Escamillo, Kathleen Howard as Carmen, and Beatrice La Palme as Micaela. Alfred Szendrei conducted.

The performance was one which pleased the good-sized audience assembled in spite of the rain, and will probably please the patrons for the rest of the week, though: it was not to be called brilliant. Miss Howard's Carmen, a rôle which it seems difficult to get sung with distinction nowadays, was often convincing, but there were a great many times when she relied too much on the purely conventional swaggerings and posturings which make up for those satisfied with mere externals the total conception of what can be done with the part.

Thomas Chalmers, if he may be excused a break of rhythm in a very conspicuous place, may be said to have carried off the vocal honors of the evening, the good quality of his upper voice showing to advantage in the music of the toreador. Morgan Kingston was a manly, if not fervid, Don José, and had his good moments vocally. Some of the best singing among the female voices was done by Florence Coughlan and Cornelia Latham, particularly the former, in the very brief opportunities they had. The principal fault of the performance was rhythmic uncertainty on the part of the singers, which destroyed the sense of security for sensitive ears.

Although all the singers suffered from it, Miss La Palme was the worst offender, and it came to a climax in the third act, where she sang more than a measure ahead of the orchestra for some length. By this time Mr. Szendrei was evidently a little discouraged, for he did not make the rather hopeless effort to catch up, but trusted to the first pause to do it for him. Alfred Kaufman did all that could be done with the part of Zuniga, and William Schuster and Frank Philips deserve a word for their performance of the rôles of the two smugglers.

The translation used was not a literary masterpiece, and some unfortunate crudities obtruded themselves.

FORBES-ROBERTSON PLANS.

Will Move to the Manhattan Jan. 5 for Three Weeks' Engagement.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson is now in the last two weeks of his engagement at the Shubert Theatre, but will move on Monday, Jan. 5, for the last three weeks of his New York farewell to the Manhattan Opera House, which affords a larger accommodation of popular-priced seats. He will be seen there with all the plays in his extensive repertoire, with the exception of Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," which will be played for the last eight times in New York at the Shubert Theatre next week.

Forbes-Robertson's last performance on the New York stage will take place at the Manhattan Opera House on Saturday night, Jan. 24. He will play in no suburban theatre.

On Monday, Jan. 26, he begins an engagement of a fortnight only at Boston, subsequently visiting Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Toronto, London, Ont., Hamilton, Kingston, and Ottawa, terminating at Montreal in the week of April 27, after which he returns to England.

CHRISTMAS PARTY ON STAGE

"General John Regan" Children and 200 Others to Celebrate at Wallack's

On the stage at Wallack's Theatre this afternoon, following the matinée performance of "Grumpy," the children who are playing in "General John Regan" at the Hudson Theatre will be given a Christmas party, to which many other stage children will be invited. Two hundred children, picked out by settlement workers, have also been invited to attend, and there will be gifts for each one.

The celebration will commence at 5:30 this afternoon with an entertainment given by the juvenile actors and actresses in "General John Regan." Lionel Pape will sing Cockney songs, Miss Margery Maude will give a recitation of "Pierrette," and Miss Marie O'Neill will sing Irish songs.

"General John Regan" is to move from the Hudson Theatre to the Liberty Theatre Jan. 5.

"The Girl on the Film" Next Monday

Instead of sending "The Girl on the Film" to New Haven and other nearby towns for a few trial performances the Shuberts last night announced that the English musical comedy would not go on the road at all, but would have its first American performance here in New York next Monday night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. On Sunday night at the Lyric Theatre "The Girl on the Film" will be given a dress rehearsal before an invited audience.

Will Omit Century Concert Sunday.

For the first time since their inauguration one of the series of Sunday night concerts will be omitted at the Century Opera House next Sunday night. This step is taken on account of the necessity for a technical rehearsal of "Louise," the next week's opera, to be sung for the first time in English. The scenery for this production will arrive from the Boston Opera Company Sunday morning. It will be set up on the Century stage for a series of rehearsals with the stage hands and mechanics. The orchestra will also use the extra time for the final rehearsal of the score.

R. S. HALE WEDS MILLINER.

Harvard Graduate Marries Miss Wilson, Who Won Beauty Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—Robert Sever Hale, Harvard graduate, who has made his home at the Tennis and Racquet Club, and Miss May N. Wilson of Boston were married this forenoon at the home of a relative of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle.

The bride is a daughter of John T. Wilson of the Watertown Arsenal, and has run a millinery store. Last Summer, when she was at Lucerne, on a buying trip, she won a prize for beauty. It was there that she and Mr. Hale became acquainted.

Mr. Hale is the son of the late George Silsbee Hale, a prominent attorney. He was graduated from Harvard in 1891, and from a special graduate course in mechanical and other lines at Cornell in 1893. He belongs to the Exchange and Racquet Clubs, and in New York to the Engineers, University, and Century Clubs. The couple left for a honeymoon trip abroad.

COLORADO HEIRESS TO WED.

Miss Gladys McMillan Engaged to Count Paul Cornet of Brussels.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 23.—Society in Colorado Springs and Denver is interested in the announcement of the engagement of Miss Gladys McMillan, a Colorado Springs heiress, to Count Paul Cornet of Brussels.

Miss McMillan is a member of a wealthy McMillan family at Detroit, Mich., where she was born. She came here first in 1906, following the marriage in London of her mother to Mr. Penrose, and has since resided here. She received her education in Paris and elsewhere abroad. Recently she was presented to the King and Queen in England.

The wedding will probably occur soon in London or Paris. Mr. Penrose is a native Philadelphian and a member of prominent Philadelphia and New York clubs. He is a Colorado beet sugar manufacturer and mine owner.

Van Heusen Wedding Plans Changed

A change has been made in the plans for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Van Heusen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Manning Van Heusen of this city, to Arthur Gould Hamilton owing to the death of Mrs. Van Heusen's mother. The wedding will take place on Jan. 12, and instead of a large church wedding, it will be a quiet one in the chantry of Grace Church. Mr. Hamilton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton. His mother is a cousin of Mrs. George Jay Gould.

BERMUDA GAYETIES, BALLS AND DINNERS

Hops at the Hamilton and Princess Hotels Are Preceded by Entertainments.

AMATEURS ACT A COMEDY

Resort Visitors Include Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark of New York and Mrs. Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 19.—The weekly military band concert was given on the terrace of the Hamilton Hotel on Monday night last, followed by a dance in the hotel ballroom. Preceding the concert several dinners were given at the Hamilton, the largest being one for eight given by Lieut. Henriques of the Queens, whose guests were Miss Margaret Spencer and Miss Anne Spencer of Philadelphia, Miss Gladys Trott of Bermuda, Capt. P. R. B. Lawrence, Coldstream Guards; Capt. Lewis of the Queens and Mrs. Lewis, and Lieut. Lang-Browne of the Queens.

On Tuesday night the regular ball was held at the Hamilton Hotel, the dancers including Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Miss Mona Robinson, Mrs. Graham Spencer, Miss Margaret Spencer, Miss Anne Spencer, Miss Christine Spencer, and Miss Lillian Adler, all of Philadelphia; Mrs. S. Somer Rhodes and William M. Roach of Chester, Penn. Others included Mrs. William H. Allen, wife of the American Vice Consul; Miss Helen Allen, Miss Marjorie Salmon of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Templeton of Chicago.

The Princess gave the first of its weekly hops on Thursday last. Unfortunately, this night had been selected by the Bermuda Dramatic Society for the presentation of an amateur performance of "She Stoops to Conquer," and many, especially Bermudians, chose the unusual—for a play in Bermuda—is unusual. The comedy was well acted before a good-sized audience. Preceding the dance at the Princess on this night, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Crosby of New York entertained Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing of Newport.

On Saturday last several dinners were given at the Hamilton Hotel preceding the ball, among those to entertain being Mr. and Mrs. Irving Huntington of Philadelphia, who had as their guests the Misses Margaret and Anne Spencer of Philadelphia and Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Henriques. Others entertaining were Capt. H. Nugent, who had a dinner of four, and Lieut. Ross of the Queens, who had as his guests Miss Marjorie Salmon of New York, Miss Lillian Adler of Philadelphia, and Capt. Redfern of the Queens.

American Consul Maxwell Greene and Mrs. Greene entertained on Wednesday evening at the Hamilton.

The arrival on Monday on the steamship Bermudian of the diver and swimmer, Annette Kellermann, created quite a stir in the Bermuda colony, for the report had spread that Miss Kellermann would make an unconventional landing by diving from the stern of the liner as it warped up to the quay. The disappointment of the crowd was great when the party walked down the gangplank, for Miss Kellermann is with the troupe of a film company which is going to stage "Neptune's Danghter" here for the movies.

Recent arrivals at the Hamilton Hotel from New York are Dr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Knight, Mrs. W. A. Reynolds, Mrs. A. Moench, John G. Mayers, Mansfield Ferry, A. Araya, F. O. Verdi, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baurmann, J. F. Kennedy, Mrs. A. Beloff, Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde, and Miss Mabel L. Hyde. Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Davis are registered from Brookline, Edwin P. Grosvenor and E. A. Bock from Washington, D. C.; W. B. Simpson and F. T. Hoyt from Chicago. Pennsylvanians include Robert M. Keely, J. M. Baldy, Dr. J. T. Murphy, and Mrs. T. Murphy of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wiley of Pittsburgh.

Among the arrivals from New York at the Princess are Mr. and Mrs. William Clark. Mrs. Clark was Miss Blair, daughter of C. Ledyard Blair, who has taken Soncy for the Winter and will be here about the first of the year. Other New York arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. James R. Sullivan, Herbert Brenon, Miss Lea Baird, William E. Shay, William J. Welsh, Lewis Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Barlatier, and John L. Peck, jr. Other registrations include W. H. Birckhead of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Endicott of Brookline, Charles T. Conway and Mrs. L. A. Conway of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. E. L. Loomis and Miss S. A. Loomis of Maplewood, N. J.; W. H. Coleman and Mrs. W. B. Baker of Briarcliff, and Andrew Johnston of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Other arrivals on the Caribbean include Miss Celia Doyle, Mrs. John MacInnis, Miss Cecilia Garcia, Harry L. Pyle, Miss Bessie Scherer, of Mt. Holly, N. J.; H. M. Whiteway, all of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Doidge, James W. Jamieson, and Mrs. Louisa M. Jamieson of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. George D. Weschler of Milwaukee.

F. W. VANDERBILTS SAIL.

Leave in Their Yacht Warrior with Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt left New York yesterday in their yacht the Warrior for a Winter cruise in Southern waters. With them as their guests were the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who were entertained at luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton by Mrs. Vanderbilt Monday afternoon. The plans of the yachting party include New Year's Day in Charleston, S. C., and visits to Bermuda, Palm Beach, Panama, and South America later.

The Duke and Duchess arrived in New York Monday on the North German Lloyd steamer George Washington, and went to the Ritz-Carlton.

Phi Gamma Delta Club's Dance.

The Phi Gamma Delta Club is to give a dance at the clubhouse, 34 West Forty-fourth Street, on Friday night, in honor of the visiting members of the fraternity who are to spend a few days at the club on their way to the national convention of the fraternity, which is to be held at Atlantic City for three days, beginning Dec. 29. Vice President Thomas R. Marshall and the Postmaster General are to attend the convention, which will be presided over by C. H. Cheney of this city.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lulu Glaser, who was compelled to cancel her vaudeville engagement in Salt Lake City on account of illness, was operated upon for appendicitis at the Mount Vernon Hospital several days ago. She is now convalescing.

The Actors' Church Alliance gave a Christmas party in the rooms of the Twelfth Night Club yesterday afternoon in honor of Forbes-Robertson, Gertrude Elliott, Cyril Maude, and Margery Maude. Many actors and actresses were present.

B. F. Keith will open his new Paradis de Danse on the roof of the Alhambra Theatre to-morrow night. Fifty dancers who are now appearing in different Keith theatres in the city will take part in the opening celebration.

Iris Hawkins, who is playing Hop in "Hop o' My Thumb" at the Manhattan Opera House, will leave that organization when the play goes on the road and will enter vaudeville in a sketch called "Leaving Dollyland," written by H. H. Van Loan, and founded on one of George Henry Smith's "Dolly" stories.

William Morris is to install a company of well-known actors as a stock company to present one-act plays as a regular feature in the New York Theatre.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Cornell University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will give a concert in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of Jan. 2. There will be an advanced alumni sale of tickets on Dec. 29 and 30, and the general sale will be held at the Academy box office on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 and 2.

Andres Dalman, a young violinist from the Argentine Republic who has just completed a tour of the world, playing concerts in Paris, Berlin, Madrid, London, and all the South and Central American cities, has arrived in New York and is shortly to appear here in a concert under his own direction, probably early in January.

MRS. E. F. YOUNG REINSTATED

Ousted Members of Chicago School Board to Appeal to the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was this evening reinstated as Superintendent of Schools by the Chicago Board of Education by a vote of thirteen to seven, the minority of seven declining to cast a ballot. John D. Shoop, who recently was elected to succeed Mrs. Young as Superintendent, was summarily ousted from his position following one of the stormiest sessions of a public body held in Chicago in many years.

Mr. Shoop after the meeting declined to make any statement other than that his attorney, Edward Litzinger, would dec

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Slight Decline on Profit Taking —Settlement of More Anti-Trust Actions Likely.

Continued profit taking which seemed to be accompanied by fresh sales for the short account, checked the rise on the Stock Exchange, which had been proceeding at a lively gait for three days, and brought moderate net losses in a number of the more active issues. The movement, however, was not uniformly one of decline. There were a good many issues which made further advances and held enough of them to show net gains at the close of the session. A sharp decline in Missouri Pacific, to which traders' selling was said to have contributed, was one of the features of the trading. The dealings in the stock were not heavy. This movement was accompanied by a similar show of weakness in the Rock Island issues, which extended not only to the stock, but to the collateral trust bonds as well.

Europe seemed to have bought some stock on balance in contrast with the previous day's heavy selling, and the tone of the foreign markets themselves was firmer, their most noteworthy feature being a good advance in consols. The Bank of England obtained most of the $5,000,000 new gold laid down in London, and there was no suggestion in the course of interest rates or in the exchanges of any great stringency at the year's end. In our own market money was easy enough to indicate that the end of the year requirements here might be met with a minimum of inconvenience. There was not much news for the markets to consider yesterday, and such setback as occurred in prices was reasonably interpretable as nothing more than a natural sequel to the rapidity of the recent advance. The passing of the Currency bill by the Senate in the form agreed to by the conference had been fully anticipated, and hence this news was regarded as a matter of routine. The provisions of the bill are being studied with closest interest by bankers, and upon this study will depend in no small measure the decision of individual national banks regarding their entering or not entering the new system. It is now being assumed in the financial district that nearly all the national banks will join the Federal reserve bank system, but it is not yet certain that the acceptance of the new plan will be unanimous.

The financial district heard yesterday some specifications regarding corporations which are said to be seeking settlement with the Government of points raised against them under the Sherman law. It seems probable that before long there will be other important announcements similar to that which has already been made in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company case. In this connection sight is not being lost of the fact that the way for such settlements has been made smoother by the stand which has recently been taken by the Administration, and which was publicly expressed by the President and by the Attorney General when the agreement with the Telephone Company was announced. Such settlements of proposed anti-trust actions against corporations will be regarded by the financial community in a two-fold light. They will be considered on one hand as relieving the companies affected from harassing litigation, and on the other hand they will be thought of as giving practical illustration of what is believed to be the very strong desire of the Administration at this time to turn business sentiment into more hopeful channels. Wall Street was awaiting with much interest yesterday the message to the business men of the country which the President was expected to voice at the signing of the Currency bill, which was expected to be ready for his signature not many hours after Wall Street ceased business for the day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3¼ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5¼@5½ per cent. for thirty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $361,139,668; balances, $20,132,270; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $888,913.

The local banks have lost $1,964,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4 15-16 per cent. for short and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent; Paris, 3⅞ per cent. Money was 4@4½ per cent. in London, and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 33½c.

Sterling Exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand, sterling, high, $4.8535; low, $4.8525; last, $4.8535.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8595.
Paris—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; check, 5.21¼ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 93 13-16 plus 1-32; check, 93 11-16 plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ less 3-64; check, 5.21⅞.
Holland—Cable, 40.09; check, 40.04.
Belgium—Cable, 5.24⅜ plus 1-32; check, 5.24⅜ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.81¼; ninety days, $4.79¼.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.81; ninety days, $4.79.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, 5.25; ninety days, 5.26¼.
Paris — Commercial, sixty days, 5.25 1-16; ninety days, 5.26⅜.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94; ninety days, 93⅞.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 93⅞ less 1-32; ninety days, 93½ plus 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial, sixty days, 39.70; ninety days, 39.55.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Louis, 15c premium; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 3-16d lower in London, at 26⅝d per ounce, and ⅜c lower in New York, at 57⅛c per ounce.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was steady at an improvement of ¼c. Tin was a shade higher.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	—Tuesday—		—Monday—	
Stand. copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	...	14.37½	...	14.15
December	...	14.37½	...	14.05
January	...	14.37½	...	14.05
February	...	14.25	...	14.05
March	...	14.25	...	14.05
Lead	3.95	4.05	3.95	4.05
Spelter	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Zinc	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Tin	36.65	36.80	36.62½	37.00

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Monday, follow:

	Tuesday.			Monday.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	64	5	0	64	3	9
Copper, futures	64	15	0	64	12	6
Pig tin, spot	167	7	6	168	5	0
Pig tin, futures	169	5	0	169	15	0

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead, £17 15s., unchanged. Spelter, £21 10s., unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 60s. 1½d., up 1½d.

Adirondack Electric Power Stocks
Montana Power Stocks
Mississippi River Power Stocks
Republic Ry. & Light Stocks
Standard Gas & Electric Stocks
Southern California Edison Stocks
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power Stocks
Utah Secur. Corp. Stock & Notes
United Gas & Electric Stocks

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Future of Exchange Seats.

When two or more Stock Exchange members get together for a chat it is fairly certain that they will discuss the stock market and general business conditions for a time and then contemplate the market for seats on the board. Most of them, naturally, are bullish on Exchange memberships, particularly those who paid a high price for their own, but some can be found who are apprehensive about quotations for the next two years. Few let their imaginations run along further than this period, for it is realized that probably it will require more than a year to put the Currency law into full operation, and its effect on speculation possibly will not be felt for some time afterward. One member, however, predicted yesterday that the recent low price of $37,000 would be the minimum figure in the present generation, and he added that the present quotation of about $40,000 would before long be considered very cheap. He said that it might never again be possible for a new member to pay for his seat by the profits of six months' business, as had been done in big markets, but he thought that a steady business would spring up on the Exchange when this year's inertia had been broken, which would bring a return of 25 per cent. a year on an investment of $40,000.

***

Copper Prices Improve.

A betterment of copper metal conditions was considered in some quarters as the chief reason for the upturn of Amalgamated. The shares left off with a greater net advance than was scored by any other issue. The declaration of the usual dividend by the Anaconda Company, from which the Amalgamated Company gets a substantial portion of its income, undoubtedly encouraged buying of the parent concern's stock, but most attention was paid to the reported hardening of quotations for the metal. Europe has been accumulating copper steadily day by day for nearly a fortnight, and the indifference of domestic consumers has not, in consequence, troubled refiners as much as it would if foreign buyers also were cautious. Producers do not expect to see any material awakening of purchases on this side of the water before the end of the year, but apparently they believe that if the price is maintained close to the 15-cent level until the end of December a marked improvement will come soon after. It is argued that as American consumers have kept persistently out of the market for the last three months, substantial buying cannot be held off much longer unless general business suffers further depression.

***

Brokers' Christmas Gifts.

Since business in stocks began to improve last Saturday it has been reported that several brokerage houses which had decided not to give their clerks a bonus this Christmas would after all distribute small gifts in order to keep up the old custom. It, however, is no secret in the Street that many houses previously generous in Christmas distributions will not give anything, simply because they cannot afford to do so. The year's business has been poor, and a spurt of activity in the closing weeks will not go far toward making up the prifits which were lacking for long months. The usual collection taken up on the Curb for disbursement among employes amounted to $200, as compared with $1,000 collected last year.

***

New Home for Mr. Delano.

It will be a novel experience for Frederick A. Delano, after his trying service as the head of a railroad company for a long time potentially bankrupt and now actually in the hands of the courts, to manage a prosperous road, with money and credit for the purchase of needed equipment. It is true that the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville is only 617 miles long, whereas the Wabash operates 2,515 miles, but the Monon has been earning and paying dividends and no one remembers when the Gould road was not pressed for money with which to make repairs. Mr. Delano has learned to economize in a hard school, and his friends feel that he has earned the opportunity to work with new tools.

***

A Man of Many Friends.

If there is any medicinal power in good wishes Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, will not be long away from his desk. No man in the financial district has made more friends than Mr. Talbert in the comparatively short time that he has been in New York. Persons with no especial claim upon his patience have always felt free to interrupt him whenever they wanted advice or information.

***

Southern Pacific Financing Later.

The fact that the Southern Pacific Company has an issue of $20,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes maturing on June 15, 1914, probably was responsible for a rumor yesterday that the road would announce new financing in January. The Directors have considered the matter, but will not attempt to reach a decision until late in the Spring, when benefit can be taken of any improvement which may appear in the bond market. It was said yesterday that it was unlikely that the road would sell convertible bonds while the stock was below par, and that it might be decided to extend the maturing notes.

***

A Bad Day for Gould Roads.

The suits brought by the Attorney General to recover overcharges from Southwestern roads under the recent decision upholding lower rates, which President Bush of the Missouri Pacific says mean much less than might appear, were responsible partially for a decided slump in Gould stocks yesterday. Missouri Pacific, after selling to a new low record at 21¼, recovered a point, but closed with a loss of 2¼. Denver & Rio Grande common sold off 2 points, to 15⅛, and the preferred 2¼, to 25. Wabash common lost another ⅝, closing at 2⅝, while the preferred sold down to 7¾, or ⅝ under its previous close. Mr. Bush telegraphed from St. Louis to say that the court had consented to withhold its order without prejudice until Jan. 10 to hear arguments in behalf of the roads' contention that the recoveries cannot exceed the limit of the bonds exacted when the case was brought before the court. The roads put up bonds of only $10,000 each.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Semi-annual installments of interest on the 5 per cent. adjustment mortgage bonds of the Seaboard Air Line will be paid on Feb. 1 by Blair & Co.

Ogden D. Budd & Co., members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, will be at 50 Broad Street after Dec. 29.

The five-year coupon notes of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid by the Chase National Bank at maturity.

The syndicate which purchased $10,000,000 State of Louisiana bonds recently announces that they all have been sold.

F. T. Bedford will resign as President of the Corn Products Company at the close of the current month to give more time to other interests.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Most of the Day's Interest Centres in the Oil and Tobacco Issues.

Further advances in the oil stocks marked yesterday's trading in the outside security market. Practically all the issues in the Standard Oil group closed with gains, which extended from ¼ to 4 points, with Atlantic Refining scoring the sharpest rise. Among the tobacco shares United Cigar Stores closed unchanged on fairly large trading, while Tobacco Products preferred was off half a point. On small sales Maxwell Motors first preferred rose 1¼ points. New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 104⅞, and Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes at 101⅛ to 100⅞. Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Br.-Am. T.new.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
5	L. Val. C.S.Co.	188	188	188	188
2,050	Man. Transit..	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Mar. of Am..	4	4	4	4
125	Max. Mot. 1 pf.	19¼	21	19½	21
375	Puebla S. & R.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Tob. Prod. pf..	83	83	83	83
5,700	Un. C. St. Co. of Am..	94⅝	96	94⅝	95
100	U. S. L. & H..	5½	5½	5½	5½
10	U. S. L. & H.pf.	25	25	25	25

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

500	Anglo-Am. Oil. ..	24¼	24¼	24¼
1,500	A.-Am. Oil new ..	12½	12¾	12½
53	Atlantic Ref...	765	750	754
90	Buckeye P. L. ..	165	163½	165
7	Continental Oil ..	216	212	212
120	Nat. Transit.. ..	40	39½	39½
350	Ohio Oil	147½	141	145½
120	Pr. Oil & Gas. ..	437	422	430
15	South Penn. Oil ..	278	276	277
470	S. O. of Cal.... ..	272	264	265
470	S. O. of N. Y.. ..	180	175	175
90	S. O. of N. J.. ..	401½	398	400
20	Swan & Finch. ..	295	280	290
185	Union T. Line. ..	92	89	90
85	Vacuum Oil... ..	198	195	196

MINING STOCKS.

500	*Beaver Con...	31	31	31
125	Boston Mon....	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000	Braden Cop....	7	7⅛	7
800	Brit. Col. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Butte-N. Y....	1	1	1
1,800	*Can. Gold S..	10	12	10
3,700	*Caribou Cobalt	68	69	65
200	*Ely Central...	3	3	3
100	Gold. Con....	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
60	Greene-C. new	29½	30	29½
1,000	*Greenwater...	6	6	6
100	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
500	La Rose Con...	2	2 1-16	2 2 1-16
1,800	*Can. Gold S..	10	12	10	12
3,700	*Caribou Cobalt	68	69	65	68
200	*Ely Central...	3	3	3	3
100	Gold. Con....	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
60	Greene-C. new	29½	30	29½	30
1,000	*Greenwater...	6	6	6	6
100	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	La Rose Con...	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
50	Mason Valley..	3½	3½	3½	3½
6,000	McK.-Dar. ..	1	1	1	1
200	*Nevada Hills.	45	45	45	45
300	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Stand. Sil.-L...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	*Tono. Merger.	51	52	51	51
200	Tono. Mining..	6 9-16	6⅝	6 9-16	6⅝
700	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
470	*†West E. Con.	1 7-32	1¼	1 7-32	1¼
2,000	West E. Ext...	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$7,500	Can. Pac. 5% notes	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
20,000	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

***

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Con. Rubber Tire....	40	41	40	41
Con. Rub. Tire pf....	106	108	106	108
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.....	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs..	7¼	8	7¼	8
Maxwell Motors....	3	3¼	3	3¼
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf..	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Mays Oil.....	16	18	16	18
United C. Stores Co. of Am., pf.....	110	112	110	112
Willys Overland	59	61	59	61

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont ...	3	3½	3	3½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Buffalo Mines....	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
Butte & London.....	32	34	32	34
Combination Fraction	5	6	5	6
Crown Reserve.....	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Con. Ariz. Smelting..	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Cop. M. Con.....	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Davis-Daly Cop.....	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Dome Mines	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
El Paso Con.....	2¾	3	2¾	3
First National	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Florence	21	24	21	23
Gold Hill.....	17	19	17	19
Greene-Cananea	5½	6⅛	5½	6⅛
Halifax Tonopah.....	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Hollinger	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
Iron Blossom.....	115	117	115	117
Jim Butler	66	67	66	67
Mines of America ..	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Mizpah Extension ..	27	28	27	28
Montana Tonopah ..	96	98	96	98
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Rescue Eula	8	10	8	10
Stewart	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
Temiskaming	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Belmont	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Tonopah Extension..	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
Tri-Bullion.....	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper....	⅛	9-16	⅛	⅝
United Copper.....	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
United Copper, pfd..	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah.....	25	27	25	27
Wenatchee Silver....	7	8	7	8
Yukon Gold Mines ..	2	2½	2	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s....	140	148	140	148
Chicago Elevated 5s..	92	94	92	94
Con. Rub. Tire 4s....	65	66	65	66
N. Y. City 4½s, 1963..	98¾	99	98¾	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	98¾	99	98¾	99
Western Pacific 5s..	73	75	73	75

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf...	90	92	90	92
British-American	23½	23¾	23½	23½
British-Am., new....	23½	24	23⅜	23¾
Conley Foil	285	295	280	295
Tobacco Tin & M....	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young.....	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F....	182	190	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip..	120	130	120	130
R. J. Reynolds.....	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products....	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	83	84½	83	85
United Cigar Stores..	94¾	95	95	95¼
United Cig. Stores pf.	110	114	110	115

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 22.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$435,808	$15,839,631	$152,937,409
Internal rev., ordinary ...	491,160	21,054,672	157,704,691
Corpn. tax ...	598	102,970	2,764,971
Miscellaneous.	190,210	3,039,807	24,646,893
Total rects...	1,117,777	40,037,082	338,053,968
Expenditures..	7,369,916	45,861,765	352,824,750
Deficit	2,582,138	5,824,683	14,570,783

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	March, 1963	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s	May, 1957	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s	Nov., 1957	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s	May, 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s	March, 1962	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅝
4s	May, 1959	95½	96¼	95½	96
4s	Nov., 1958	95½	96¼	95½	96
4s	May, 1957	95½	96¼	95½	96
4s	Nov., 1956	94	95	93½	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95	93½	95
4s	March, 1936	95	96½	95½	96½
4s	1918-1919	98½	99½	98½	99½
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	83¾	84	83¾	84
3½s	May, 1954	83¾	84	83¾	84
3½s	1950-1954	83	84½	83	84½

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	First Nat. Bank....	147½	147½	147½
10	Merch.-Mech. Bank.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
120	United Ry. & Elec..	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞

BONDS.

$200	A. C. L. con. 4s....	91	91	91
1,000	Consol. Coal 6s.....	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	M. & St. P. jt. 4s...	100⅛	100½	100½
80,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s.	51	46	47½
3,000	N. Ry. & E. 1st 4s.	82	82	82
14,000	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s.	61¾	61½	61¾
2,000	Wash., B. & A. 5s.	80	80	80

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Adventure	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
1,315	Alaska Gold	21⅞	21	21
5	Algomah	90c.	90c.	90c.
5	Allouez	34½	34½	34½
1,722	Amalgamated	73¼	72	72⅝
1,630	American Zinc	19	18½	18½
20	Anaconda	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
150	Arizona Commercial	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	Bonanza	63c.	63c.	65c.
10	Butte-Bal	3½	3½	3½
4,082	Butte & Sup.....	32	30¾	31
203	Calumet & Ariz....	63¼	63	63
8	Calumet & Hecla...	410	410	410
75	Centennial	14⅜	14	14⅜
125	Chino	38½	38¼	38½
378	Copper Range	34½	34	34⅜
365	East Butte	11½	11¼	11½
50	Franklin	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
128	Granby	72½	72	72¼
118	Greene-Cananea ...	30	29¼	30
10	Hancock	15½	15	15½
12	Island Creek	48	47	47
165	Isle Royale.....	19½	19	19¼
200	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16
675	Lake	7½	7	7⅜
20	La Salle	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Miami	21¾	21½	21¾
30	Mohawk	41¾	41¾	41¾
110	Nevada Cons	15¼	15¼	15¼
145	Niplssing	7 15-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
2,065	North Butte.....	29	28	28
25	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼
65	Old Dominion	49½	49½	49½
85	Osceola	74	73	73
5	Quincy	57	57	57
15	Ray Con	18¼	18	18¼
20	Santa Fe	2	2	2
40	Shannon	6	5⅞	6
70	Shattuck	26½	26¼	26¼
125	Superior & Bost....	2¾	2¾	2¾
255	Superior Copper....	26¼	25½	26
65	Tamarack	30	29½	30
65	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
429	U. S. Smelting.....	40¼	40	40
111	U. S. Smelt. pf....	48⅛	47⅞	47½
65	Utah Con	9	8⅞	9
70	Utah Copper.....	49	48¾	49
30	Wolverine	44	43½	44

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison	94½	94½	94½
10	Boston & Albany...	193½	193	193
60	Boston Elevated....	87	86½	86½
234	Boston & Maine....	43	41	41½
12	Boston & Maine pf.	56	56	56
12	C. J. & S. Y. pf....	104	104	104
1	Fitchburg pf	75	75	75
4	Manchester &	125	125	125
5	Mass. Electric pf..	64	64	64
1	North. New Hamp.	100	100	100
25	New York Central..	93¾	93¾	93¾
2,218	N. Y., N. H. & H.	73½	72¾	73⅛
4,525	N. Y., N. H.&H. r.	1	95c.	95c.
25	Southern Pacific ..	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
25	Southern Railway..	23¼	23¼	23¼
10	Union Pacific.....	155½	155½	155¾
7	West End St. R. R.	68½	68¼	68¼

TELEPHONES.

1,228	American	123⅜	122½	122⅝
27	New England	133	132	132

MISCELLANEOUS.

59	Am. Agr. Chem....	46¼	46	46
24	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
25	Am. Smelting	64½	64½	64½
193	Am. Sugar	108	106½	106½
16	Am. Sugar pf.....	112	112	112
34	Am. Woolen pf....	76½	76¼	76¼
10	Am. G. & W. I. pf.	18	18	18
30	Edison	242½	241½	242
4,736	Edison rights.....	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
92	General Elec	140⅜	140	140
248	Mass. Gas	90¼	90	90¼
15	Pullman	151½	151	151½
23	Swift & Co.....	103	103	103
49	Torrington	28	27½	28
42	United Fruit.....	163	162	163
858	United Shoe Mach...	54	53	53¼
10	United S. Mach. pf.	27½	27½	27½
1,365	U. S. Steel.....	59½	58⅝	58⅞
7	U. S. Steel pf.....	106	105⅜	106
5	Western Union	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝
100	Westingh. Elec....	32¾	32⅝	32⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.....	85	85	85
16,100	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	97	96½	96½
6,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s...	63½	63	63½
21,000	C. B. & Q. jt. 4s...	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	C. B. & Q. reg'd...	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Chi. & Nor. M. 5s.	80	80	80
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, '15.	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932.	100	99⅞	100
1,000	N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv. 6s.	103	103	103
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, '23.	93	93	93
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, '25.	92	92	92

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay S. G..	20	21	La Rose..	2	2 1-16

Rising Prices

When, after a protracted slump, the prices of standard securities display a strong upward tendency, some investors who had intended putting the revenue from January dividends and interest into securities are apt to postpone action through comparing present quotations with the lower ones of two months ago.

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FRISCO SUIT TO HOLD TERMINAL INTEREST

Failed to Meet $140,000 Charges on Joint Ownership in New Orleans.

$20,000,000 CORPORATION

Southern Railway Declared Half Interest of Bankrupt Road Forfeited for Debt.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan heard arguments yesterday in a suit for the $20,000,000 New Orleans Terminal Company. The suit was brought by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad against the Southern Railway Company. During the court proceedings it came out that in 1903 the two railroad companies secretly organized the terminal company for the purpose of managing and developing transit facilities in New Orleans.

For the purposes of this organization the capitalization was placed at the high figure and the stock was afterward divided between the two transportation companies and deposited in the old Standard Trust Company. Each one of the railroad companies agreed to pay half of the rental charges on the properties.

There was no trouble for ten years, and then the Frisco company met with financial disaster. Among the many obligations it could not meet was the $140,000 charges of the terminal company. Under the agreement the Southern Railway Company declared the Frisco's half interest in the terminal company forfeited.

A. B. Pollak, for the Frisco company, asked the court to grant an injunction requiring the Southern Railway to credit the half interest of the 'Frisco against its $140,000 debt. He said that the St. Louis and San Francisco Company feared the confiscation of its half interest. He wanted some arrangement made by which his clients would have a chance to redeem their securities.

Francis Lynde Stetson, on behalf of the Southern Railway Company, objected to any such proceeding. He said that under the agreement the half interest of the 'Frisco company in the terminal company was forfeited to the Southern Railway Company.

"You cannot take from us all the securities and hold us for the whole debt," said Mr. Pollak. "Our securities should be credited on our debts. Take the securities, if you want to, but credit them on the debt we owe the trustees, or return our securities under a redemption agreement."

Mr. Stetson said that neither proposition could be accepted.

"This is the most outrageous piece of effrontery I have ever met," he said. "It is a case of plain repudiation, and in sporting parlance what Mr. Pollak asks is a plain case of welching."

Mr. Stetson told Justice Gavegan that another $140,000 payment would be due on Jan. 1. The Justice said he would render a decision at an early date.

La Follette, Tenn., Enterprises Fail.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 23.—The La Follette State Bank, La Follette Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and the La Follette Co-operative Store Company were forced into receiverships to-day by general creditors' bills filed against them. All the corporations are located at La Follette, Tenn., and are headed by H. M. La Follette, who has been an active promoter of industrial developments in this section for eighteen years. The combined assets were said to total more than the liabilities, which were set at about $4,000,000.

CENTRAL LEATHER DIVIDEND

Directors Order 2 Per Cent. First Payment on Common Stock.

Directors of the Central Leather Company declared yesterday a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, the first dividend to be voted for the junior shares. Payment will be made on Feb. 2 to stockholders of record on Jan. 12.

It was announced that the disbursement was decided upon because the present condition of earnings and surplus warranted a return to owners of the common shares.

A sub-committee of Directors and officers, it was learned, has been appointed to consider ways and means for establishing a sinking fund from earnings to retire outstanding bonds in yearly lots. There are $36,764,000 first lien 5 per cent. bonds, and it is expected that plans will be made to retire the greater part of them through the sinking fund before the issue matures in 1925.

Half Pay for Retiring Chairman.

Governors of the New York Stock Exchange held a special meeting yesterday to accept the resignation of B. G. Talbert as Chairman. Mr. Talbert, affectionately known as "Uncle Ben," is 82 years old, and has held his seat on the exchange since 1873. The Governors voted to abolish the office of Chairman and to continue the last incumbent on half pay for the rest of his life.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was broad and active, particularly early in the day, when prices were rising. There was a decrease in the volume in the afternoon when reactionary tendencies were displayed. Transactions of 86,470 shares were distributed among forty-eight different stocks. Reports that President Wilson would make the signing of the Currency bill the occasion for a reassuring statement to business interests exerted a stimulating effect upon the market in the early dealings. There was very heavy profit taking on the advance, which checked the upward movement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Amal. Copper.	71⅞	72⅝	71⅞	72⅝
40	Am. Beet Sug.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
990	Am. Can	30½	30½	29½	29½
10	Am. Ice Sec.	27½	27½	27½	27½
50	Am. Loco	30½	30½	30½	30½
260	Am. Smelt	63¾	64⅞	63⅝	64⅞
30	Am. Sugar	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
60	Am. T. & T.	123	123¼	122¾	122¾
60	Anaconda Cop	85	85⅛	85	85⅛
130	At., T. & S. F.	93¾	94½	93¾	94½
40	Balt. & Ohio.	92½	92½	92½	92½
50	Beth. Steel	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
180	Brook. R. T.	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝
960	Can. Pacific	218¼	218¼	216¾	216¾
180	Can. Pac. rts.	4	4⅛	4	4
520	Cent. Leather.	27	27½	26¾	26¾
50	Ches. & Ohio.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
610	C., M. & St. P.	100¾	101⅛	100	100
20	Chino Copper.	38¼	38½	38¼	38¼
60	Corn Products	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
270	Erie	27	27	27	27
170	Gt. North. pf.	127	127	126½	126½
190	Inter.-Met.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
1,020	Inter.-Met. pf.	60¼	61	59½	59½
480	Lehigh Valley.	153½	154¼	153½	153½
1,890	Mo. Pacific	24¾	25	24¾	24¾
100	N. Y. Central.	92⅜	92⅜	91⅞	91⅞
470	N. Y., N. H. & H.	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	73¼
110	Northern Pac.	108⅞	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
180	Pacific Mail.	23¾	24⅜	23¾	24⅜
240	Pennsylvania.	109¼	109¾	109	109¾
30	Ray Copper	18	18	18	18
8,700	Reading	166½	167¼	166⅜	166⅛
60	Rock Island.	14⅛	14⅛	13½	13⅝
40	Rock Isl. pf.	21½	21½	20¾	20¾
1,220	Southern Pac.	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼
10	Southern Ry.	23	23	23	23
260	Tenn. Copper.	30¾	30¾	30½	30½
70	Third Ave	41⅞	41⅞	41¾	41¾
5,590	Union Pac	155⅞	156	154¾	155
80	U. S. Rubber.	56	56⅛	56	56
30	U. S. Steel.	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝
10	Utah Copper.	49	49	49	49
10	Wabash	3	3	3	3
20	Wabash pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½
20	West U. Tel.	55¾	56½	55¾	56½
20	Westing. El.	65½	65½	65¼	65½
60,470					

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	.10⅜	.11	.10⅜	.11
400	Jim Butler	.71	.71	.71	.71
1,100	Jumbo Ext.	.11¾	.12	.11½	.12
500	Kewanas	.02¾	.02¾	.02½	.02½
400	Mexican	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15
300	North Star	.38	.38	.38	.38
110	Tono. Mining.	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½
800	Tono. Merg.	.59½	.62	.59½	.62
350	West End	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½
5,360					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 23, 1913	$2,542,500
Same day last year	1,460,500
Total year to date	489,258,920
Same period last year	666,557,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.02 +.08
Same day last year	91.54 +.14
Range year to date	High. 92.31 Jan. 10 — Low. 85.45 Dec. 18

Panama 3s, coup	100	1,000	20f	90¼	8,000		75½	Peop Gas & C of Chi ref 5s	91
Jap Gov 4½s, after 1	83½	3,000		90¾	4,000		75¼	2,000	90¾
3,000		Cent Vermont 4s			27,000		75½	P, C, C & St L std 4½s, Ser B	
3,000		83			Coal-to-ed			1,000	99
C & C conv 4½s					1,000	20f	74¾	Reading gen 4s	
1,000		78½			I R T 1st & ref 5s			2,000	93½
Bros & Co ctfs					1,000		93⅝	Int Stm Pump 5s	
11,000		53			2,000			1,000	20f
1,000		55½			R & A Div 1st con 4s		87½	K C, Ft S & M 4s	68
N Y City 3½s, 1954					3,000			1,000	20f
1,000		55			C, B & Q gen 4s		80⅞	1,000	71¼
1,000		83⅜			15,000		90	Lack Steel 5s, 1923	
2,000		83⅞			6,000		90¼	1,000	72
4s, 1959					5,000		94¼	2,000	
2,000		96			28,000		94	Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928	
4½s, May, 1957					6,000		94	8,000	89
7,000		103			11 Div 3½s			1931	
4½s, May, 1917					3,000		81¾	16,000	83½
2,000		101⅞			Chi Gt Western 4s			L Val of N Y gtd 4½s, reg	
4½s, 1965					4,000		70½	2,000	100
13,000		103			5,000		70¾	Manhattan Con 4s	
4½s, 1966					Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s			1,000	87
1,000		93⅞			2,000		100⅝	Me, K & T 1st 4s	
4,000		100			5,000		100⅜	1,000	87
Adams Expr 4s					Chi, Rock I & P ref 4s			National Tube 5s	
1,000		78¾			5,000	20f	71¼	2,000	98
500		78¾			2,000		71½	N Cent equip 5s, 1915	
Alb & Susq 3½s					C, R I & P gen 4s			5,000	99⅝
8,000		83½			1,000	20f	83¼	deb 4s, 1934	
Am Cot Oil 5s					C, R I & P R R 4s			2,000	83½
4,000		80½			12,000		50¼	2,000	84
Am Sm Secur 5s					12,000		50⅝	L S col 3½s	
7,000		103½			12,000		50⅝	5,000	76½
Am T & T col 4s					5,000	20f	50¼	5,000	76¾
28,000		85			17,000		50¼	N Y L E & W 4s	
1,000		90¾			5,000		50¼	div & imp ex 5s	
Armour & Co 4½s					5,000		50¼	1,000	101
6,000		80½			2,000		50¼	N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s, w i	
A, T & S F gen 4s					3,000		50¼	103	
10,000		92¼			2,000		50¼	40,000	103⅛
1,000	20f	92			2,000		50¼	7,500	103
5,000		92¼			18,000		49¾	66,000	103
adj 4s, stpd					1,000		50	128,000	102⅞
9,000		84			14,000		49¾	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
conv 4s, 1955					2,000		49¾	4,000	84
4,000		94½			2,000		49¾	1,000	84½
conv 4s, 1960					22,000		49¾	N Y Rwys ref 4s	
14,000		94¾			Colo Industrial 5s			4,000	73¾
A, T & S Fe 6s					1,000		75½	6,000	73½
1,000		99⅛			Comstk Tun 1st 4s			adj 5s	
B & O p llen 3½s					1,000		70	10,000	56½
500		90			Cumberld Tel 5s			15,000	56⅝
6,000		90			5,000		95	22,000	56⅝
gold 4s					D & H deb 4s, 1916			1,000	57½
8,000		90⅝			4,000		97⅜	85,000	57⅝
6,000		90⅞			1st & ref 4s			5,000	57⅝
4,000		91			1,000		94½	5,000	57⅝
2,000		90⅞			Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s			2,000	57⅝
15,000		90⅝			16,000		67⅜	4,000	57⅝
1,000		90⅞			Detroit Corp 5s			15,000	57⅝
10,000		90⅜			10,000		64½	9,000	57⅝
2,000		90⅝			8,000		64	1,000	57⅝
Beth Steel 5s					1,000		63⅜	1,000	57⅝
4,000		93¼			1,000		63⅝	5,000	57⅝
6,000		93			17,000		63½	20,000	57⅝
1st & ref 5s					Du P de N P 4½s			17,000	57¾
1,000		78¾			2,000		86	2,000	57
4,000		78¾			Erie 1st con 4s			1,000	57⅛
5,000		78¾			4,000		82¾	2,000	57
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s					1st gen 4s			N Y Teleph 4½s	
1,000		100½			10,000		71½	1,000	94
B R T gold 5s					10,000		71¾	2,000	94½
2,000		99¼			cv 4s, Ser A		71½	N & W con 4s	
5s, 1918					6,000		73½	11,000	93⅜
10,000		99⅛			Series B			conv 4½s	
1,000		99			1,000		71⅝	5,000	104½
1,000		99⅛			10,000		71¾	10,000	104⅝
ref conv 4s					Pa col tr 4s			10,000	101¼
5,000		87⅞			5,000		88½	conv 4s	
10,000		88			Gen Elec deb 5s			1,000	102¼
4,000		88¼			4,000	20f	103	Nor Pacific 4s	
4,000		88¼			Gen Motors 5s			2,000	92¼
4,000		88¾			2,000		98¼	5,000	92½
18,000		88			Gt Nor ref 4½s			200	91¾
Bklyn U El 1st 5s					5,000		98⅛	200	91¾
5,000		90⅝			Ill Steel 4½s			Ore R & N con 4s	
stamped					1,000		85	4,000	64½
15,000		90⅝			Indiana Steel 5s			2,000	64¼
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s					1,000		98¾	Ore S L 1st con 5s	
25,000		86			Insp Con Cop 6s			1,000	91
Cal G & Elec 5s					sub r, full pd			1,000	105⅝
5,000		91¼			5,000		95½	gtd ref 4s	
Cent Leather 5s					Inter-Met 4½s			3,000	89
1,000		96¼			30,000		75	Pac Tel & Tel 5s	
61,000		97			19,000		75½	4,000	96
C of N J gen 5s					53,000		75½	Penn conv 3½s	
1,000		113¾			5,000		75¾	1,000	97⅛
Cent Pac std 4s					6,000		75¾	1,000	97⅜
2,000		91			1,000		75¼	4s, 1948	
								2,000	95⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97⅛	98¼
2s, c, 1930	97⅛	98¼
3s, r, 1918	102⅜	103
3s, r, 1918	102⅜	103
4s, r, 1925	110⅝	111⅜
4s, c, 1925	111	112
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag C. 4s	44⅝	..
Do pf	89¾	91
Am B Sug pf	71¾	73
A B S 4s		
Fdy	86	93
Do pf	126½	128
Am Car & Fdry pf	110½	116
Am Cities	86	88
Do pf	60	60¾
Am Coal	75	100
Am C Pr	84	..
Do pf	99½	103
Am Cot Oil	90	93
A H & L pf	8¾	..
Am Lin	10¾	10⅞
Am Malt	6	10
Do pf	43	45
A S Pf. B. 8s	94	82¾
Am Sn pf	98⅝	101½
Am St Fd	25	27
Am S Ref	112	114
A T & C	55	60
Am T pf, new	101¾	103
Am Wool	15	18
Do pf, ex div	75	78
Ann Arbor	10	30
Ark Nat Gas	30	70
Bald Loco	35½	39½
Do pf	101	..
Batop M	1	1¼
B Un Gas	12½	13
Bruns Ter	7	8
B R & P	105⅜	112
Do pf	115	188
Butte Coal	25¼	27¼
Calif P pf	47	50
Canada So	56	60
Case (J I)		
C P R	88¼	91½
C R I & P		
N J	300	320
C & S A		
Do pf	100¼	108
Chi & Alt	9⅝	15
Do pf	12	30
Chi Gt W	11¾	11⅞
C, I & L		
Do pf	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf	125	126

	Bid.	Asked.
Kayser (J)	77	80
& Co	77	80
Do 1st pf	100	109
K & D M	5	8
Do pf	43	..
Kresge(SS) Co	80	81
Do pf	97	101
Lack Steel	27	84
L E & W	6	7¾
Lake Shore	480	490
Lgg & M	212	215½
Leng Ind'l	27	35
L-W Bis	28½	35
Do 1st pf	95	105
Do 2d pf	90	91
Lorill Co	155	166
Do pf	106½	110
M'kay Cos	76	84
Man Elev	125	130
M Dep Sts	62¾	65
Do pf	97	101½
Mer M pf	18½	19
Mich Cent	130	140
Do pf	50	70
Do pf	25	40
M, St P & S S M	118½	121
M & St L 1st pf	100	110
N C & St L	134½	141
Nat Enam	104	107
Do pf	72½	84
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	22	30
N Cent C	40	60
N O M & C pf	25	65
N Y A B	60	65
N Y C & St L 2d pf	61	88
N Y Dock	25	30
Do pf	25	30
Norf So	35¾	39¾
North Am	67	68
N O T & Light	54	58
Panat B pf	102	105
Pac Coast	73	85
Do 1st pf	75	95
Do 2d pf	75	100
P T & T	25	27½
Do pf	80	87
Peo & Ed	6	11
Pett-Mull	21	25
Do 1st pf	80	95
Phelps-D	180	..
Phila Co	78	85
P, C, C & St L pf	110	117½
Pitts S pf	80	84
Pr St Car	92½	98
Pub S Cor	107½	111
Quicksilver pf	2¼	4
R R Sec 1		

	Bid.	Asked.
C stk c	73	..
Ry St Spr	91	97½
Rdg 2d pf, ex div	87	88
Rumely(M) Co	14	18
Do pf	33	35
St L & S 1st pf	13½	18
Do 2d pf	9¾	7½
St L & S F, C & E 1 cfs	15	30
St L S W	20	20½
Do pf	45	55
Sears-R pf	120¼	..
S-S S & I	26	28
Do pf	88	90
So P R	65	66
So R, M & O ctfs	65	77
Stand M	13	34
Do pf	18	50
Studeb Co	17	17⅝
Do pf	65	67
Tex Pac	13	14½
T P L	79	100
T St L & West	8	9
T C R	105	107½
Do pf	125½	..
Und Type	81	85
U B & P pf	95	107
Un Cig M	44½	20½
Do pf	97	103
Un Dry G	1	90
Do pf	90	99
U Rys Inv pf	37	37½
U S C I P	9½	11
U S Ind Alc	30	45
Do pf	83	93
U S R & I	53	55
Va, I, C & C	15	35½
Coke	35	38
Va R & P	20	55
Do pf	90½	..
Vul Det	14	..
Do pf	55	74
W Md pf	51	60
W E & S 1st pf	114	116½
Weym-B	220	275
Do pf	108	120
W & L E 1st pf	14	17
Do 2d pf	6	8
Wis Cent	42½	46½
W'ghn (F M) pf	112	113

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 23, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 23, 1913	368,895
Same day last year	119,060
Total year to date	81,325,613
Same period last year	130,348,887
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.75 —.19
Same day last year	78.47 ..

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 23, 1913	3½	3	3½	$4.8535	$4.8525	$4.8535
Same day last year	8	5	6	4.8540	4.8510	4.8510
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	20	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	100	10	Adams Express	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	
21¾	21¾	900	Alaska Gold Mines	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
8	8¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
40	42½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
72½	72⅝	36,300	Amalgamated Cop	72	73¼	72	72½	+ ⅝
23¼	23⅜	300	Am. Beet Sugar	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
29⅜	29⅝	18,200	Am. Can	30¼	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
80¼	80⅝	1,700	Am. Can pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	44⅝	600	Am. Car & Fdry	90	90	89½	89½	— ½
35⅝	37¼	-100	Am. Cotton Oil	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	
103	105	100	Am. Express	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ½
21	21⅝	200	Am. Hide & L. pf	104	104	104	104	+2
23⅜	24	500	Am. Ice Securities	22	22	21½	21½	
28½	29¼	120	Am. Linseed pf	24	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¾
30	30½	200	Am. Locomotive	29	29	29	29	+ ½
95¼	97½	110	Am. Locomotive pf	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ½
63½	63⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅜
99⅞	99⅞	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	63⅞	64	63¼	63¼	— ⅝
155	160	100	Am. Snuff	98¾	98⅝	98½	98⅝	+1¼
106½	106¾	400	Am. Sugar Refining	158	158	158	158	—2
122½	123	2,638	Am. Teleph. & Tel	106¼	106¼	106	106	—1
247	247	150	Am. Tobacco	123¾	123¾	122¾	122¾	— ⅝
14	15	100	Am. Writing P. pf	245⅞	245⅞	245⅞	245⅞	—2½
55	55¼	2,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	14	14	14	14	+⅛
21⅞	25	400	Assets Realization	35¼	35¼	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
93⅞	94	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
98¾	98⅞	110	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	—⅛
116¾	117	200	Atlantic Coast Line	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	— ⅜
92¼	92¼	1,150	Baltimore & Ohio	117¼	117¼	117	117	— ⅜
80¾	80¾	200	Baltimore & O. pf	93¾	93¾	92	92	—1¼
50	81	500	Bethlehem Steel	80¾	80¾	80	80	
68	68⅞	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	80¾	81	80½	80½	— ⅛
87⅞	88¼	2,300	Brook. Rapid Tran	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
16⅞	16⅞	100	California Petrol'm	88	88¼	87⅞	88	+ ⅛
40¾	40⅞	13,900	Can. Pac. x rights	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	26⅝	12,400	Central Leather Co	213	213½	209½	210½	—1¾
94½	94⅞	600	Cent. Leather Co. pf	26¾	27⅜	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
58½	59	1,400	Chesapeake Ohio	95	95	94½	94½	+1½
100¼	100¾	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	58½	59¼	58½	58½	+ ¼
125¾	125⅞	4,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
88	88¼	270	Chi. & Northwest'n	100¾	101½	100	100¼	+ ¼
28	29	2,500	Chino Copper	125¾	125¾	125⅞	125⅞	— ⅛
120¼	130½	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	
64	66	300	Consolidated Gas	129	130	129	129	+ ¼
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CENTURY BANK
of the City of New York,
Fifth Avenue and 20th St., New York City.

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Century Bank of the City of New York will be held at the banking house, corner of Fifth Avenue and 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M. and remain open for one hour.

For the purposes of said Annual Meeting the transfer books of and for the stock of this bank will be closed on the 6th day of January, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 15th day of January, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BARDENHEUER HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bardenheuer Hygienic Underwear Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 East 19th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that this corporation be forthwith dissolved and to transact any other business which may lawfully come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 17, 1913.
RUDOLPH BARDENHEUER, President.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lincoln Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, January 14, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 31st, 1913, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 15th, 1914.

FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary.

OPPENHEIMER & TREBITSCH CO.
7 West 22d Street.
New York, December 24th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Oppenheimer & Trebitsch Company will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 7 West 22d Street, City of New York, New York, on the 12th day of January, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOEL I. SHWEITZER, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday the seventh day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, December 27th, 1913, and remain closed until 10 A. M., January 8th, 1914.

C. P. DONNELLY, JR., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 11, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

BRYANT PARK BANK.
December 10, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 122 West 42d Street, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

F. P. GIESE, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
45 Wall Street, December 23, 1913.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the company on the sixth day of January next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL meeting of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Equitable Safe Deposit Company of New York will be held at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, Tuesday, January 6, 1914, at four P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly and properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE M. STOLL, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilsonia Operating Co., Inc., for the purpose of electing Directors for the following year will be held at the office of the company, 225 West 69th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOS. J. ISRAELS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the J. G. SHAW BLANK BOOK CO., for the election of Trustees will be held at their offices, 265-267 CANAL ST., January 7th, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WELLINGTON C. WITTKE, Secretary.
New York, December 24, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westchester Racing Association will be held at 43 Exchange Place, New York, on Thursday, January 8, 1914, at 3 P. M.

H. I. PELZ, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

215TH DIVIDEND
Chartered 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, December 22, 1913.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 7% out of the earnings of the past six months, and an extra dividend of 1% for the year ending December 31st, 1913, free from tax, payable January 2nd, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer books to remain closed until January 2nd, 1914.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.

White Plains, N. Y., December 19, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on January 6th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1913.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, President and Treasurer.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 29.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been duly declared, payable January 15th, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record January 8th, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.

JAMES P. McGOVERN, Secretary.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co., N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, December 10, 1913.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
New York, December 9, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1913, payable December 31, 1913, to stockholders of record on December 20, 1913.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.
New York, December 9, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1913, payable December 31, 1913, to stockholders of record on December 20, 1913.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 23d, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1914. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

NEW BANK OVERSUBSCRIBED
Hamilton Trust Co. of Boston Absorbs Two National Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The shares of the new Hamilton Trust Company, which is to open for business Jan. 1, have been oversubscribed at $200 a share. The new bank will start with about fifty stockholders. The New England National Bank and the South End National Bank, which will turn over their business to the new trust company, will be liquidated at $195 and $149 a share respectively.

The President of the new concern will be Josiah H. Goddard, now President of the South End National Bank; Treasurer, J. Arthur Benner, of the New England National Bank; Secretary, W. F. Snow, and Cashier, Frank Corneil.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Company.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock will be paid February 2nd, 1914, to the holders of record at the close of business January 15, 1914, and a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the common stock will be paid March 2nd, 1914, to the holders of record at the close of business February 14, 1914. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 15, 1914, and remain closed until 10 A. M. February 3, 1914, and the common stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon February 14, 1914, and remain closed until 10 A. M. March 3, 1914.

Jas. L. Ashley,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, December 16th, 1913.

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid January 15 1914.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1913, will be paid Jan. 30, 1914.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1913.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, near 42d Street.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

New York, December 17, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable January 1, 1914, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 17, 1913. The transfer books will be closed from December 17, 1913, until January 2, 1914.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank
New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

A QUARTERLY dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 2nd, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

The Battery Park National Bank
of New York.
December 18, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3% on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of December 24th, 1913.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Four per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The Semi-annual instalments of interest on this Company's Adjustment Bonds, amounting to 2½% ($25.00) represented by Coupons Nos. 15 and 16 for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after February 2, 1914, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
By D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.
New York, December 19th, 1913.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
December 23, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1914.

E. V. GAMBIER, Vice-Prest. and Cashier.

Hendee Manufacturing Company.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend (No. 1) of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable January 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer books will not be closed.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,
Transfer Agent.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 44.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on both classes of the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable on January 2d, 1914, to Common Stockholders of record December 24th, 1913, and on January 15th, 1914, to Preferred Stockholders of record January 10th, 1914.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY.
165 Broadway,
New York, December 23, 1913.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at its office on January 2, 1914, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on December 26, 1913.

GEORGE F. GUNTHER,
Assistant Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 16th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914. Transfer books to close December 24th, 1913; reopen January 2d, 1914.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York, December 3, 1913.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Six Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company for the quarter ending December 31, 1913, payable at the close of business on that date to stockholders of record December 24, 1913.

E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY.
437 Fifth Ave., New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on December 23d, 1913, the 224th quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared, payable January 1st, 1914, to stockholders on record of December 23d, 1913. Transfer books close December 23d, 1913, at 2:15 P. M., and reopen on January 2d, 1914, at 10 A. M.

The American Seeding-Machine Company, General Offices, Springfield, Ohio.

Quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) upon the Preferred and One Per Cent. (1%) upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company have been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1913. Transfer books remain open.

B. J. WESTCOTT, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 19, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Butchers & Drovers Bank.
New York, December 18th, 1913.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3%) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1914. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 18th, 1913, to Jan. 2d, 1914. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
New York, December 23, 1913.

A dividend of $2 per share on its Common Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable February 2, 1914, to stockholders of record January 12, 1914.

H. RAPHAEL, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHOE LASTS.—Army Building, Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., December 20, 1913. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., December 29, 1913, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the Boston Depot of the Quartermaster Corps 10,000 pairs Shoe Lasts. Information upon application. M. Gray Zalinski, Depot Q. M.

Sealed proposals will be received, at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 12, 1914, and then opened, for installing steel mast, bolster, etc., on tender Mayflower. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Boston, Mass.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Cotton Export Trade Small.

Export business in domestic and cotton duck is quiet this week. Some orders for heavy duck have been received from Central and South America, and there has been a little better inquiry from China. The volume of business closed, however, has been small. A number of requests to hold up shipments are being received from Mexico. Current prices are a shade lower than those quoted at the first of this month, which may mean better business in the near future.

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Status of the Umbrella Strike.

The local umbrella strike is entering into its fifteenth week, and as a result the shops in Philadelphia and Lancaster are getting practically all of the Spring business. The shops in the former city, which were shut at the same time the walk-out was called here, resumed work about three weeks ago. It was said yesterday that the local manufacturers would not concede more than a fifty-three-hour working week and a wage increase of 10 per cent. to the strikers. It was said also that most of the local shops were operating in a small way, despite the trouble.

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Record Shipment of Hats.

The largest single shipment of hats known to the local trade left Jersey City yesterday morning on a special train bound for St. Paul, Minn. The entire shipment is consigned to one house in that city, and it is said that a ten-story building will be required to store the goods. More than 200,000 hats and caps are now heading westward on the special. They are the product of New York factories, and it is said that the territory they will be sold in will stretch from the Mississippi River to the China Sea, and from Central America to Alaska.

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New Stamping Machine is Offered.

A well-known manufacturing concern has recently marketed something new in stamping machines. It is said to enforce individual responsibility, giving positive information of each person handling important papers and vouchers in an office. The machine is fitted with interchangeable autograph dies, which enables any number of persons to use the same machine. The dies are said to be so small that they can be conveniently carried on a key ring. The machine is also fitted with a combination utility wheel which contains and stamps eight much used commercial terms.

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Has Written a Lace Dictionary.

C. R. Clifford, who is well-known in local business circles as a writer of books on trade topics, has just completed a new work called "The Lace Dictionary." It contains 815 definitions of the various kinds of laces and has 225 illustrations, many of which show intricate stitches in magnified form. The book is meant to be a guide for amateur lovers of laces, as well as a text book for lace buyers. It contains an alphabetical index of all of the known laces, both hand and machine made, and divides them into seven main divisions—drawn, darned, knotted, crocheted, bobbin, needle-point and machine.

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Matelasses May Be Had Cheap.

Fashion has apparently rung down the curtain on matelasse weaves, both in all-wool and silk-and-wool fabrics. In certain quarters of the dry goods market it is now possible to buy wool matelasses at practically half of the prices asked for them at the beginning of the season, and this is said also to be true of silk and wool fabrics of this nature. There is at least one large silk house in this market which stands to lose heavily as a result of the present drop in demand and price. In view of this assertion that of the woolen manufacturers were making goods on speculation this year, the accumulations now being disposed of are attracting unusual attention in the trade.

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Hard Coal Trade Demoralized.

"Things reached such a pass in the anthracite trade last week," The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day, "that it became necessary for some of the producers to restrict operations rather sharply in order to avoid turning out more tonnage than the market could absorb. This is the first time in recent years that this action has had to be taken in December. The demand for bituminous coal continues very light in the spot market, and as the end of the year approaches the movement under contract is gradually slowing down also. Many consumers intimate that they will take their usual quantities after Jan. 1, but it is impossible to tell in advance just how general this will be.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Exports of wheat from New York last week dropped sharply, totaling 1,044,451 bushels. Beef exports also showed a decline, aggregating but 781 barrels and 188 tierces.

The Quint & Mann Company, hosiery jobbers, will move about Jan. 1 to 560 Broadway. They are now at 38 Walker Street.

William J. Cuddy will on Jan. 1 join the selling staff of Thomas F. Donigan & Co., cotton goods, at White Street.

Rosen Brothers, manufacturers of shirt waists, have taken additional space on the sixth floor of the building at 40 West Twentieth Street.

Stoll, Smitman & Prager, a new firm of cloak and suit manufacturers, will occupy the third floor at 12 West Twenty-seventh Street after Jan. 1.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Julia	.04
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.05
Andes	.04	Kentuck Con.	.01
Belcher	.48	Mexican	1.15
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	1.40	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.12	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.02	Savage	.11
Confidence	.32	Sag Belcher	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	.12
Crown Point	.41	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.00	C. O. D.	.02
Jim Butler	.70	Comb. Fract.	.05
McNamara	.06	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Midway	.36	Florence	.23
Mizpah Exten.	.26	G'field Con. M.	1.37½
Montana	.97	G'field Merger.	.10
North Star	.38	Jumbo Exten.	.11
Rescue Eula.	.09	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Exten.	1.57½	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger.	.51	Vernal	.04
West End	1.20	Nevada Hills	.44
GOLDFIELD,		Round Mountain	.36
Atlanta	.11	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.01	Manhattan Con.	.03
		Man. Big Four.	.07

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6¼	6½	Jackpot	5	7
Elkton	61	62½	McKinney	57	58
El Paso	.250	290	Old Gold	2	2½
Findlay	2	2¼	Portland	.100¼	101
Gold Dol.	6¾	7¼	Vindicator	83	84
Isabella	.10	10½	R. B. H.	3¼	4¼

THE CITY'S CASH OPERATIONS.
Cash Position, Dec. 20, 1913.

CITY TREASURY.		
Balance Dec. 13, 1913		$17,026,219.98
Receipts—		
Taxes and other revenues	$1,360,352.24	
Sale of revenue bonds	3,000,000.00	
Miscellaneous	98,709.46	
Sale of revenue bills	11,323,100.00	
Sale of special revenue bonds	323,500.00	
Sale of corporate stock to sinking funds	500,000.00	
Sale of corporate stock notes	4,605,982.50	
		21,211,662.30
		$39,137,882.28
Payments—		
General administration	$5,578,681.56	
Repayment of revenue bonds and bills	11,137,884.30	
Redemption of city debt	33,350.00	
Interest on the city debt	193,339.29	
Redemption of corporate stock notes	6,087,472.59	
	23,027,727.83	
Balance Dec. 20, 1913		$16,110,154.45
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance December 13, 1913		$6,283,638.84
Receipts		298,948.09
		$6,582,586.93
Payments		650,014.50
Balance Dec. 20, 1913		5,932,572.43
Aggregate balances Dec. 20, 1913		$22,043,726.88

RECORD COTTON CONSUMED
Home Mills Absorb 5,826,330 Bales —$53,743,977 Worth Exported.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The mill consumption of cotton in the United States for 1913 and the value of cotton goods of domestic manufacture exported eclipsed all records, according to a Census Bureau report to-day.

With a supply of 16,225,784 running bales, the domestic consumption was 5,826,330 bales, or 35.9 per cent.; the exports were 8,800,966 bales, or 54.2 per cent., and stocks remaining at the close of the cotton year 1,598,438 bales, or 9.9 per cent. The mill consumption exceeded that of 1912, the previous largest year, by 418,747 bales, and the exports were 1,880,792 bales less than 1912. Stocks on hand Aug. 31 represented about seven weeks' supply for the American mills.

Spindles designed primarily for cotton numbered 32,149,617, a net increase of 566,938 over 1912.

Massachusetts leads all other States, having 11,075,684, or 34.5 per cent.; South Carolina ranks second with 4,536,353, North Carolina third with 3,593,960. Next in order are Rhode Island, Georgia, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, and Alabama, all of which have as many as a million spindles.

The value of cotton goods of domestic manufacture exported amounted to $53,743,977. Exports of cotton cloth, which amounted to 444,729,241 square yards, were valued at $30,968,234. The value of cotton goods imported amounted to $63,935,983. The United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Switzerland, in the order named, contributed the largest amounts, furnishing 95 per cent. of the total.

The world's mill consumption of cotton for the year is placed at 21,542,000 bales. The United States, with 5,786,000 bales, leads all other countries, the United Kingdom with 4,440,000 bales being second, and Germany with 1,800,000 bales third.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.
F. Schumacher & Co. Win Decision on Cotton Cloth Goods.

The Board of United States General Appraisers sustained a protest by F. Schumacher & Co. yesterday relating to the classification of goods returned by the Appraiser at New York as tapestries and other Jacquard upholstery fabrics. The Collector exacted duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 320, Tariff act of 1909, while the importers claimed the goods were properly dutiable at the appropriate rates as countable cotton cloth under Paragraphs 315 to 320.

It was shown to the satisfaction of the board at the hearing that some of the goods carried threads forming a striped effect, while the rest were plain woven fabrics with moire or watered effects produced by coloring. The board found that none of the goods was produced on the Jacquard machine, and that the goods returned as tapestries are not in that class. The Collector was directed to reliquidate the entries under the countable cloth provisions of the law.

O. Jaffe & Pinkus were overruled in a contention regarding the classification of damask napkins in the piece. They were returned for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 358 of the old act, as damask articles made of flax. The goods were claimed to be dutiable at 30 or 35 per cent. under Paragraph 357, as plain woven fabrics of flax. The claim was denied.

A. A. Vantine & Co. failed in a protest dealing with curtains and bedspreads, which were assessed at 60 per cent. under the old law, as trimmed with lace. Duty was claimed at 45 per cent. as plain woven fabrics of cotton.

CALL OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN.
Directors of Wells Fargo & Co. Discuss Dividend Prospects.

Intimation was given after a meeting of Directors of Wells Fargo & Co. yesterday that the dividend would be reduced in the near future. After declaring the usual semi-annual payment of 5 per cent., to be made on Jan. 15, a formal statement was issued which said that earnings from the express business and from investments had been ample in the half year to cover the regular dividend payment, although the income had been cut down by competition with parcel post and because of poor general business conditions.

"The members of the board feel it is time to inform the stockholders," read the statement, after giving reasons for the regular declaration, "that in view of the conditions facing the company in the rate reduction effective Feb. 1, the outlook for net earnings is discouraging, and in view of this the continuance of the present dividend rate is uncertain."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Incorporated to-day:

McLaughlin Bros., Freeport, printers; $1,000,000. Jas. McLaughlin, L. Maher, C. B. Miller, 890 B'way, N. Y.

Haiti Products Co., general com.; $100,000. J. P. Stearns, J. F. Nugent, S. E. Hayes, 2 E. 128 St.

Whitney Land Corp., Albany, realty; $150,000. W. Sabin, L. W. Stott, C. L. A. Whitney, Albany.

American Mailing Device Corp., foods, beverages; $300,000. C. R. Rogers, Newton Mo-Govern, S. Oldis, 290 B'way.

L. A. Van Patten, motor vehicles; $60,000. A. G. Thaanum, Frank Disch, Russell Goldman, 1,190 Madison Av.

Park Iron Works, Bronx; $20,100. Hy. Krumhold, Barnett Brodsky, Alexis Romin, 1,190 Madison Av.

Photo Play Coupon Corp.; $50,000. M. H. Young, F. A. Turner, M. Bell, 230 Pearl St.

Novelty Stamp Co., trade stamp; $30,000. H. H. Friesen, Chas. Singer, Marcus Koenig, 235 E. 7 St.

Fitch Publishing Co.; $10,000. J. K. Fitch, F. F. Levy, H. P. Clancy, 47 Broad St.

Am Society for Fire Prevention; $10,000 C. H. Abrams, P. W. Coleman, Bernard Glaser, 991 E. 167 St.

Henry P. Booth Securities Corp.; $100,000. W. S. Hill, G. H. Dowsey, R. F. Gracen, 50 Wall St.

Schilling Press, printing, binding; $25,000. J. H. and C. F. Schilling, Louise Hanschild, 137 E. 25 St.

Natl. Insol Co.; $10,000; E. J. Forhan, F. B. Knowlton, D. A. Cashin, 154 Nassau St.

Independent Casket Hardware Co.; $10,000. Alex. Sarkozy, Mihaly Szabo, 238 E. 4 St.

Lyceum Amusement Co.; $15,000. Herbert Burt, J. H. and Arlos Purchase, Syracuse.

Authorized: Adams Newspaper Service, Chicago, $10,000; Repr., Geo. Matthews Adams, 5th Av. Bldg. Keuneke & Seltzer of West Hoboken, N. J., silks, linens, $100,000; Repr., G. T. A. Sullivan, 1,133 B'way, N. Y.

Increases in capital: Clayville Knitting Co., Clayville, $250,000 to $500,000; Home Water Co., East Hampton, $25,000 to $75,000; Am. Club Woman Publ. Co., N. Y., from $10,000 to $50,000.

Reduction—Electrical Utilities Corp., N. Y., $10,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: David Rossman Co., N. Y.; Buffalo Union Fruit Auct. Co., Buffalo; Gotham Shop, N. Y.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 23.—Incorporated to-day:

Briscoe Motor Co., N. Y.; $500,000. L. E. Latter, N. Y.; W. J. Maloney; Herbert Latter, Wilmington.

Northwoods Mining Co. of Porcupine, Wilmington, to acquire metalliferous lands; $2,000,000. H. E. Latter, W. J. Maloney, O. J. Reichard, Wilmington.

DIVIDED ON NEW BILL.
Shippers Don't Want Adamson Measure, but Customs Men Do.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives on Saturday by Chairman Adamson of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, amending the law relating to shippers' manifests of merchandise for exportation, will, if enacted, entail much additional work in preparing the export forms filed with the customs authorities.

It was pointed out yesterday at the offices of large forwarding and express companies that under the law now in effect manifests covering all merchandise sent out of the country must be filed at Custom Houses before exportation can take place. The forms now in use provide for a description of the goods, quantities, value, foreign or domestic origin, and other data. The attitude of the steamship agents toward the bill was made plain yesterday by one of their number. Said he:

"I understand that Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce is back of Representative Adamson's bill on the assumption that more accurate description of merchandise as well as attention to quantities is desired in preparing Government statistics. In many instances it is difficult to ascertain quantities and other details as completely as might be wished. If the bill passes, it will add materially to the work of making out the manifests, not to mention the outlay for additional clerical hire."

At the Bureau of Statistics in the Custom House it was said that for a long time under the present law in manifesting outward goods the bureau has been hampered in getting accurate figures, owing to carelessness on the part of shippers in failing to give full description of merchandise. The bureau, which prepares export statistics for the Department of Commerce, has been particularly embarrassed, it was said, at the scant attention paid by shippers in the matter of accurately indicating quantities and weights. The pending bill, it is believed in Government circles, will add materially to the value of the statistics prepared and published by the Government.

Sweetzer Public Bequests $137,000.

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 23.—Public bequests totaling $137,000 are contained in the will of the late Seth Sweetzer of Brookline, filed for probate to-day. Institutions and societies in Boston are the principal beneficiaries. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Kindergarten for the Blind, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and American Unitarian Association each receive $25,000.

Appraisers for Morgan Estate.

The estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan will be appraised for the purpose of the transfer tax by John T. Martin. Surrogate Cohalan appointed Mr. Martin as appraiser yesterday upon the petition of Lewis Cass Ledyard, one of the executors.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat sluggishly sold down yesterday for net declines, reaching from ¼ to ⅝c a bushel. Corn, at the same time, advanced from ¼ to ⅝c, and oats eased off. In the cotton market prices recovered most of the previous day's recession, gaining from 13 to 22 points net. Cotton oil was firm, while provisions sagged toward the close.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was dull and heavy, closing with a slight rally, but at ¼ to ⅝c net lower. The demand was very slow, and while values doubtless felt the influence of the holiday spirit which prevailed, underlying sentiment was divided and the news of the day was against holders.

The foreign markets were dull and heavy, and prices both in Europe and here were influenced by an easy market in Argentina, where the export demand was said to be less active and where it was said that recent reductions in duties on the exportable surplus were unwarranted.

Stocks in the Northwest continue to increase, and Bradstreet's visible supply showed a gain of 1,700,000 bushels east of the Rockies, while stocks in America in and afloat for Europe increased 6,334,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 2,710,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 99¼@99¾c, elevator, domestic, and $1.01, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98⅛c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	....	....	96⅝	97	95⅝
May	97⅛	97⅛	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
July	....	....	94⅝	94⅞	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	87⅞	86¼
May	91	90⅜	90⅝	91	91½
July	87⅝	87	87⅜	87¾	88⅝

CORN.

A steadier feeling prevailed in the corn market, owing largely to the unsettled weather over the West, which was said to have reduced country offerings, and final prices were ¼c to ⅜c net higher. Receipts at primary points were quite liberal, and Bradstreet's visible increased 2,302,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,533,000 bushels last year.

The Eastern cash demand is being supplied by Argentine corn, and it was said that some 1,000,000 bushels were expected to arrive at seaboard ports in the next two or three weeks. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 74¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69¾	68⅞	69¾	69	47¾
May	69⅝	69¼	69½	69¾	48⅝
July	69⅛	68¾	69	69¾	49¼

OATS.

The oats market was steady early in sympathy with corn, but eased off under commission house selling and Bradstreet's visible, which showed an increase for the week of 5,028,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 402,000 last year. The local cash market was dull, standard white being quoted at 45¾ to 46¾c; No. 2, 46½ to 47c; No. 3, 45¼ to 46c; No. 4, 44¼ to 45¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45 to 46¾c; fancy clipped white, 47 to 48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅝	38⅞	39	39¼	32⅝
May	41¾	41¼	41¼	41⅝	33
July	41⅛	40⅞	41	40⅞	33¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, with small price changes, but after showing firmness during the greater part of the day prices sagged a little near the close. Receipts of hogs were smaller, but advices from the West said this was probably due to the holidays. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000, estimated for Wednesday, 27,000; Kansas City received 14,000, and Omaha 6,300.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS—

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.65	10.62	10.65	10.65

VOTE FRISCO ROAD STRIKE.

Telegraphers Act on Receivers' Refusal to Increase Wages.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 23.—A count of nine-tenths of the ballots cast by telegraphers in the employ of the St. Louis & Francisco Railroad on a proposition to strike as a result of the refusal of the recivers of the railroad to grant an increased wage and an eight-hour day shows 98 per cent. of the men voted for the proposition, according to a statement to-day by J. A. Newman of Chicago, Vice President of the International Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

If a strike should be called 1,200 men, including station agents, dispatchers and telegraph operators all over the Frisco system will be affected. The union has a fund of $400,000 to be used in maintaining families of idle men and keeping their children in school.

Railroad officials here refused to discuss the threatened strike. It was reported that a telephone dispatching system was being arranged.

Form Triangle Fire Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—The Triangle Fire Memorial Association was incorporated to-day to perpetuate the memory of the men and women who perished in the burning of the Asch Building in New York on March 25, 1911, and to aid the surviving parents and relatives of victims. The Directors are Louis Peck, Mary Peck, Joseph Barschatsky, Joseph Rosenfeld, and Louis Adler.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Promoted to Sergts.: H. E. Kelly, 5 Prect.; J. F. McGrath, 81 Prect. to 18 Prect.

Pensioned: Lieut. David Hawkins, 31 Prect. (Surg. certif.) $1,125 a yr.; appt. Jan., 1900. Made Prob. Patrol.: J. S. Drew, P. J. Hand, T. J. Harvey, S. G. Donahue, Jacob Winitsky, Patrick Mahur, J. F. Urianek, F. A. Sass, J. T. Maguire, Jr., A. G. Mayer, Philip Fitzpatrick, J. P. J. Harrington, H. J. Daum, T. E. Stroschefers, A. Everson, Geo. Chaffers, J. A. Gannon, T. P. McGrath, H. I. Rosenberg, J. F. Wolfelsperger, A. G. Coonley, E. J. Doyle, D. A. McAllister, J. C. Hanson, J. P. Opman, F. P. Bayer, Isaac Haspil, E. J. King, H. C. Gaisser, M. J. Moore, G. L. Reith, I. R. Van Houten, Jr., M. T. O'Connor, Wm. Steakem, R. T. Irwin, Jr., Michael Kujath, Fred Diehl, John Grunewald, Jos. F. Nettleton, Jr., Chas. C. Culley, Jr., R. E. McCarthy, A. A. Beatty, M. S. Shields, Ed Nueffer, Louis Schall.

Trans.: Lieut. Frank Farrell, 18 Prect. to 282 Prect.

All prob. patrol. apptd. Dec. 22 to Sch. Rects.

Death: Sergt. E. O. Mathews, 168 Prect., Dec. 23.

Fire Department.

ORDER 76.

H. & L. 49, 1,079 Nelson Av., the Bronx, equipt Aerial American-La France H. and L. truck, with gas tractor, is organized and assigned to the 18 Batl., Eng. 286 will go into new quarters, Nos. 2,706-2,708 Myrtle Av., Queens.

Promoted: Battalion Chfs.—Capts. J. T. Moore, Ely Stickel.

Lieuts. to Capts.—D. F. Harrington, Patrick Murphy, J. A. Slowey, J. T. Ferris, G. T. McAleer, M. J. O'Donohue, F. F. Holm, G. Niebling.

To be Lieuts.—J. F. Monaghan, Timothy Dufficy, Leon Howard, J. H. Owens, J. F. Seyfarth, W. J. Quinn, M. F. McCaffrey, S. M. Rehfield, Michael Dean, C. E. Graff, Michael Gibney.

To be Engineers—F. P. McKenna, L. J. Easley, Madison C. Kerr, Wm. Fry, Chas. Veit, J. J. B. Cregan, Patrick Costigan, E. V. B. Le Viness, G. J. Sammons, W. J. Gerity, F. W. Schoenhut, Patrick Hayes.

Jerome Siegel is hereby appointed as Honor Officer. Assignments: Chfs.—J. T. Moore, 56 Batl.; Ely Stickel, 8 Batl. Capts.—D. F. Harrington, Eng. 281; Patrick Murphy, Eng. 23; Geo. Niebling, Eng. 270; F. F. Holm, Hose 5; J. A. Slowey, H. & L. 8; G. T. McAleer, H. & L. 12; J. T. Ferris, H. & L. 59; M. J. O'Donohue, H. & L. 15. Lieuts.—J. F. Monaghan, Eng. 205; Timothy Dufficy, Eng. 76; J. F. Seyfarth, Eng. 34; Michael Dean, Eng. 74, C. E. Graff, Eng. 46; Leon Howard, Eng. 271; J. H. Owens, Eng. 32; W. J. Quinn, Eng. 216; S. M. Redfield, Eng. 262; M. F. McCaffrey, H. & L. 5; Michael Gibney, H. & L. 20. Engrs.—F. P. McKenna, Eng. 15; E. V. B. Le Viness, Eng. 216; M. C. Kerr, Eng. 153; W. Fry, Eng. 14; C. Velt, Eng. 215; J. J. B. Cregan, Eng. 3; Patrick Costigan, Eng. 80; L. J. Easley, Eng. 4; G. J. Sammons, Eng. 13; W. J. Gerity, Eng. 36; F. W. Schoenhut, Eng. 236; Patrick Hayes, Eng. 39.

As firemen: W. F. Carlock, F. W. Puck, J. W. McCabe, F. J. Stevens, H. J. Feeley, J. A. Gildersleeve, L. J. Sedelmeyer, W. H. Moloney, G. Hanrahan, P. J. T. O'Neill, J. A. Morgan, R. E. Tullis, A. Kenny, John Burns, C. A. Hauseman, Jos. Bauschatz, W. C. Belfield.

Transfers—Chfs. M. J. Cummings, Rel. Of., to 21 Bat.; G. E. Weber, 2 Bat., to 16 Bat.; Owen McKernan, 36 Bat., to Rel. Of., Man. Capts. D. O'Keefe, H. & L. 15, to H. & L. 114; J. F. Conway, Eng. 237, to Eng. 255; W. McCleary, Eng. 255, to Eng. 253; W. B. Nerney, H. & L. 104, to Eng. 248; I. Ludgate, Eng. 211, to H. & L. 104; F. H. McGinnis, Eng. 270, to Hose 6; F. C. Kelly, H. & L. 121, to Eng. 268. Lieuts. H. M. Siegel, H. & L. 5, to Eng. 93; R. Fraser, Eng. 150, to H. & L. 80; C. E. Hunt, H. & L. 80, to Eng. 156; J. A. Sullivan, Eng. 41, to H. & L. 47. Engrs. Harry Knapp, Eng. 26, to Eng. 57; G. E. Rubley, Eng. 214, to Eng. 225; T. Forgea, Eng. 231, to Eng. 57; Frank Downs, Eng. 3, to Eng. 78; W. W. McAllister, Eng. 15, to Eng. 80; W. A. Waltz, Eng. 13, to Eng. 74. Fireman F. W. Fitting, Eng. 33, to Eng. 77; D. J. McDonald, Eng. 77, to Eng. 78; O. J. Ryan, Eng. 13, to Eng. 57; R. P. Thomlinson, H. & L. 6, to Eng. 77; C. P. Earnes, Eng. 228, to Eng. 66; J. J. Young, Eng. 65, to Eng. 85; F. L. Peterson, H. & L. 16, to Eng. 78; E. J. Darnley, Eng. 257, to H. & L. 123; J. J. Reed, Eng. 18, to H. & L. 117; A. W. Marius, H. & L. 8, to H. & L. 18; W. J. Vaughn, H. & L. 4, to H. & L. 16; W. Larkin, H. & L. 128, to H. & L. 106; M. A. Rice, Eng. 31, to Eng. 80; C. M. Johnson, H. & L. 1, to H. & L. 76; W. J. Hennessy, Eng. 6, to H. & L. 76; J. A. Maine, Eng. 29, to Eng. 159; J. McFarland, Eng. 25, to Eng. 21.

As prob. firemen—Kurt Fuchel and C. E. McCormack.

Pension—Chf. J. P. Howe, Jan. 1890, $3,000 a yr.; Cap. Malachi Donohue, Eng. 16, June 1870, $1,066.66 a yr.; Eng. Moses Morgan, Eng. Co. 223, Sept., 1869, $1,066.66 a yr.; H. J. Gallagher, Eng. Co. 275, 20 yrs., $800 a yr.; J. H. Dunn, Eng. Co 3, 20 yrs., $700 a yr.

Transfers—T. R. Lahey, Fire Prev. Bu., to Bu. of Supl.; T. J. Beliakoff, Bu. of Fire Prev. Div., Fire Prev. Executive.

Death—Canice Cassin, Insp. Bu. Fire Prev., Dec. 21.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLANCO, BALBINA BARREROS CASELLAS, (died Jan. 11, 1911;) net estate in New York, $1,841.05; one-fourth interest in 26 shares New York Loan and Improvement Company stock, $832; income due from estate of Manuel A. Blanco, her husband, $1,084.20; cash, $160.25.

CANNON, MOSES F., (died April 16, 1912;) net estate, $19,415.49; bank accounts $11,-565.88; jewelry, $190; personal effects, $2; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $9,107.05.

CHAPMAN, ELLEN R., (died June 1, 1913;) net estate, $18,716.74; stocks and bonds, $10,765.49; bank accounts, $9,672.02; personal effects, $984; stocks as follows: 10 shares United States Steel preferred, 20 shares Southern Pacific Company, 10 shares Union Pacific Company, 17 shares Cities Service Company preferred; bonds as follows: $2,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated, $1,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, $1,000 Republic of Cuba, $1,000 Gas Securities.

CUNNINGHAM, HORACE, (died Jan. 14, 1906;) net New York estate, $1,355.31; 10 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $1,383.75.

DEVOE, FREDERICK W. (died March 2, 1913;) net estate, $2,048,759.91; left $1,570,-759.91 to Sarah M. Devoe, his wife; $239,000 each to Harriet E. Devoe and Sarah A. Hodson, his daughters; equity in 59 Park Avenue, $1,602,602; equity in lots on Horatio and Jane Streets, $78,493; leaseholds on lots on Fulton and William Streets, $25,000; equity in lots in the Bronx and Queens, $935,400; total realty, $1,108,585; bank accounts, $12,-607.73; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $88,216.15; furniture, $7,115.45; insurance, $129,445.46; stocks and bonds, $855,-173.44; stocks as follows: 1 share Rome Locomotive and Machine Works, 3,104 shares F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, 200 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company preferred, 30 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company common, 551 shares Texas and Pacific Coal Company, 980 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 256 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, 8 shares Tiffany & Co., 57 shares Central Leather Company preferred, 27 shares Central Leather Company common, 13 shares Holland Trust Company; bonds as follows: $5,000 Central Leather Company, $9,000 Rome Locomotive and Machine Works.

FAY, EDWIN R., (died Sept. 8, 1911;) net estate in New York, $31,177.46; premises 516, 518, and 520 West 157th Street, $32,000.

GERSTENBERGER, RICHARD, (died June 15, 1904;) gross estate, $662.98; bank account, $400; money received by Public Administrator, $162.98.

GRAHAM, JULIA, (died June 25, 1913;) net estate, $12,832; bank accounts, $14,110.60.

HALL, WILLIAM, (died Dec. 6, 1910;) net estate in New York, $5,453.60; 46 shares William Hall Company stock, $5,014; bank accounts, $5,271.13.

HIGGENS, JOHN E. J., (died Feb. 5, 1910;) gross estate, $9,788.30; seat on Cotton Exchange, $15,000.

McELROY, JAMES, (died March 30, 1904;) net estate, $3,916.46; bank accounts, $4,-269.08; wages due, $60.

MORGANSTEIN, ELIZA, (died Aug. 2, 1895;) net estate, $2,000; personalty, $2,000.

PICKERING, CHARLES W., (died Dec. 27, 1910;) net New York estate, $2,356.38; 14 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co., $1,981; 2 shares Delaware & Hudson Co., $320; bank account, $234.18.

POWERS, CHARLES R., (died Oct. 8, 1912;) net estate, $5,141.45; bank accounts, $4,516.17; money collected, $236.66; lease of 283 and 285 Third Avenue and 203 East Twenty-second Street, $200; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $1,035.15.

RICHARDS, HARRIET M., (died July 1, 1913;) net estate, $256,703.13; bank accounts, $1,830.04; U. S. Steel Corporation dividend check, $1,800; personal effects, $254; stock, $256,230; 190 shares Girard Trust Company of Phila., $185,250; 1,040 shares United States Steel common, $54,080; 100 shares American Agricultural Chem. Co., $4,700. 200 Shares Wisconsin Central Railway Co., $9,-200; 300 shares Colorado & Southern Railway Co., $9,300.

RITTER, JOHN J., (died May 5, 1913; net estate, $31,115.63; premises, 1,008 Lind Avenue, $6,848.91; bank accounts, $8,080.22; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $22,364.92; salary due, $50; money due, $290.20; jewelry, $57; personal effects, $20.

WILLIAMS, IDA M., (died Aug. 11, 1913;) gross tangible estate in New York, $4,000; three-quarter interest in house and lot on First Street, Northville, N. Y., $3,750; household effects at Northville, N. Y., $250.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Forest Hills Inn
13 MINUTES from Penna. Station.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I.
Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash, and billiards.

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THE IDEAL SUBURBAN HOTEL.
Special Winter rates. Booklet on request.
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Open all the year. Special Winter Rates

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A Health Resort, 45 minutes from 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres, park; 500 feet elevation; near station. Own dairy and vegetables. Rates $8. Open all year. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

THE LAUREL HOUSE
OF LAKEWOOD
The real charm of the holiday season may be enjoyed here.
Special music under the direction of the celebrated Russian Cellist, George Rogevoy. Trap shooting—Special Open Handicap event holiday week for the "McClure Trophy." Golf. Complete facilities for the entertainment of motor parties.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager. C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

THE PINEWOOD
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Newest up-to-date Hotel. Suites and Single Rooms, Private Baths. Moderate Rates. Excellent Cuisine. H. PRINCE.

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ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Restaurant; grill; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Write now for Holiday reservations. $3.00 per day, $15.00 weekly and up. Free sea-water baths. New Year's Eve festivities. Mrs. GERSON L. KAHN.

WESTMONT, Rhode Island Ave. and Beach; always open; high-class family hotel for those seeking rest and quiet; private baths; curative and tonic baths. Moderate rates. Booklet. FREDERICK KLEIN, Jr.

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Atlantic City, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Company

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AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
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FLORIDA.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS HOTEL
ON ST. JOHN'S RIVER, 28 MILES SOUTH OF JACKSONVILLE, in private 600-acre park of Long Leaf Pine. Dry, salubrious air; pure spring water; golf; tennis, swimming pool, etc., in hotel; elevator; steam heat; electric lights; quail, snipe, duck shooting. $4 daily, $21-$28 week. Private baths extra. O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The storm that was over the Lower Mississippi Valley Monday night moved rapidly northeastward and Tuesday night covered the region of the Great Lakes and the Middle Atlantic States. This storm has caused general rains in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, snow and rain in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the region of the Great Lakes, the interior of New York and New England, and high winds off the Southern New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts.

Another storm has moved from the Plateau region to the South Plains States, and has caused rains in the Pacific States and snows in the Plateau and South Rocky Mountain regions.

Temperatures remain low over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions, and are moderate in the East and South.

The storm that now covers the East will move rapidly northeastward, attended by rains and snows Wednesday in the interior of New York and New England, while the disturbance over the South Plains States will advance to the Middle Mississippi Valley during Wednesday and the Coast States Thursday or Thursday night. This disturbance by Thursday will cause rains and snows over the Great Valleys, the rains probably extending to the Middle Atlantic Coast Thursday afternoon or night.

Temperature will be lower Wednesday on the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Coast and over the Northwest, colder weather is also probable Thursday in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Henry to Eastport.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be high, shifting; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy on the Coast, rain or snow in interior Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, brisk west winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy, preceded by rain Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy, brisk west winds.

New Jersey—Cloudy and colder Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, moderate variable winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday; Thursday, probably rain or snow, light to moderate variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and colder Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow by night; moderate west winds, becoming variable.

Northern New England—Snow Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy, high shifting winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	29	37	4 P. M.	34	44
6 A. M.	28	38	6 P. M.	33	42
9 A. M.	30	41	9 P. M.	33	40
12 M.	33	47	11 P. M.	33	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 9 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent, at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent, at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—813 E. 185th St.: not given	Trifling
6:15—246 W. 123 St.; Rose Bennett	Trifling
6:55—42 Nassau St.; Mrs. Kilpatrick	Trifling
7:40—471 Mott Av.; Rogers & Haggerty	$300
9:00—15 Cannon St.; N. Firestein	Trifling
10:15—601 Eagle Av.; N. Deutsch	Trifling
10:45—348 E. 92d St.; J. Canara	Trifling
P. M.	
12:20—512 W. 150th St.; G. Alkinson	Trifling
12:30—4,003 3d Av.; F. Schererter	Trifling
1:45—5,040 Broadway; T. Healy	Trifling
3:20—70 West 99th St.; H. Stenehaer	Trifling
6:00—2,060 Prospect Av.; F. Steinhauer	Trifling
6:40—43 W. 4 St.; M. Sawer & Co.	Not given
9:50—120 Lewis St.; J. Diamond	$50
11:20—147 West 71st St.; Mrs. J. Webber	$50
11:40—829 Jackson Av.; J. Smith	Trifl.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The annual reunion of the Alumni Association of Public School 2 will be held in the City College Club's rooms, 68 West Fifty-sixth Street, at 8:30 P. M. on Friday.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Retirement Edward N. Jones, Principal of the New York Training School for Teachers, and Alice E. Wooley, a teacher in the De Witt Clinton High School, will be retired on Feb. 1. On the same date the following elementary school teachers will be retired:

Flora B. Ketker, School 170; Casela A. Carley, (Mrs.,) School 82; Jennie J. Goetz, School 46; Anna T. Kenney, School 39B; Ella F. Timms, School 104; Anna C. Doering, School 107; Mary M. Dolan, School 71; Anna M. Ackerman, School 108; Ellen L. Arthur, School 78; Fannie S. Comings, School 77; Kate M. Fitzharris, School 10; Sarah J. MacGregor, School 87; Harriette A. Morey, School 128, and Jessie F. Prall, School 158.

Henry M. Leipziger was re-elected Supervisor of Lectures yesterday for a full term, of six years, completing his twenty-fourth year in that office.

Grace M. Bates, teacher of an ungraded class in Public School 28, Brooklyn, was transferred yesterday to Public School, Manhattan.

Mary E. Toy was appointed yesterday a teacher in Public School 81, Queens.

The Board of Education yesterday appointed Edith Fowler as an assistant teacher on oral English in the New York Training School for Teachers, and Sarah L. Baker as an assistant teacher of English in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

Ruth A. Harper was assigned yesterday as teacher at large to assist in the office of the District Superintendent in charge of vacation schools and playgrounds and recreation centres. Sabina Healy was designated to serve as teacher of draughting and pattern cutting in the evening sessions of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

The Board of Education decided yesterday to establish an evening high school for men and women in Public School 186, Manhattan, on Feb. 2, to be known as the Washington Heights Evening High School. It was decided to establish a lecture centre at the Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Otisville, N. Y.

The Board of Education yesterday authorized Principals of elementary schools to employ additional teachers on Jan. 2 or 3 to facilitate the preparation and filing for reports for December.

Mary Reedy, a substitute additional teacher, has been reassigned to duty in the City Superintendent's office for three months, beginning Jan. 1, 1914.

A lecture centre will be established in Public School 11, Richmond.

Albert Shiels, Director of the Division of Reference and Research, was designated yesterday as the representative of the Department of Education at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 29 to Jan. 3.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HAWKINS, MARIE VIRGINIA, (died Nov. 22;) left $20,000 realty and $2,000 personalty; $500 to Emma L. Harvey; $200 each to Frederic M. and Marie Virginia Hawkins, and Rhoda Todd, her grandchildren; $100 each to Cornelia Hatch, James M. Harvey, Emma S. Harvey, her niece, Sallie Field Stevens, and Marie Virginia Field Birdsall; $50 each to Lizzie Hicks, Libbie McDonald, Nellie Reeves, and Harvey Rose; specific bequests to Mildred Hawkins Jarvis and Harriet Hawkins Todd, her daughters; Victor Hawkins, and her son; Mrs. Victor Hawkins, Frederic Hawkins, Marie V. Hawkins, Rhoda Todd, and Emma S. Harvey.

LIGINGER, MARGARET, (died in April, 1913;) left $2,742 personalty to George Liginger, her husband.

McCOY, MARY, (died Dec. 10;) left $4,000 realty to Alice McCoy, her sister.

McGARRY, CATHERINE, (died May 12;) left $3,500 realty and $200 personalty in trust to Catherine McGarry, her daughter.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Capt. J. H. Burns, Ord. Dept., three visits by March 31, to E. I. du Pont De Nemours Powder Co., Gibbstown, N. J.

1st Lt. C. T. Richardson, Ord. Dept., N. Y., to Picatinny Arsenal.

Maj. A. L. Dade, Insp. Gen., as Insp. 2d Div., Texas City.

Boards appot. May 31, 27, 28, Oct. 8, Dec. 17 and 30, dissolved.

2d Lt. S. W. Wood, 7th Inf., and F. S. Snyder, 2d Cav., relieved from duty at Sig. Corps Aviation Sch., San Diego, to join their regts.

1st Lt. A. L. P. Sands, 6th Fld. Art., from Ft. Riley, Kan., Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Bat. C, 6th Fld Art.

Leaves: 1st Lt. L. J. Ahern, Ord. Dept., one mo; Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav., one mo.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Com. S. I. M. Major, temp. duty, Naval Intelligence.

Lts. H. H. Michael, the Ark., to the Ga.; W. H. Allen, Ga. to N. Hosp., Boston.

Ensigns M. L. Stolz, Marblehead, Mass., to Naval Acd., for aviation; C. A. Lockwood, Jr., Ark., to training st., Gt. Lakes.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sonoma at N. Y., Abarenda at Shanghai, Callao at Hongkong, Orion and Celtic at Boston, Sylvia at Washington.

Sailed—Potomac Guantanamo for Key West, Eagle Guantanamo for Kingston, Paducah Jucaro, Cuba, for Kingston; Birmingham St. Thomas, D. W. I., for Phila.; Pittsburgh Topolobampo, for Altata, Mex.

Ohio leaves Charleston to-day for Delaware Breakwater. The orders to place the Montgomery out of com. at Phila. suspended, pending delivery to the N. militia of Md. The orders to place the G—8 in com. at N. Y. revoked.

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REAL ARMY DRUM, Cadet size, (outfit)	4.85 Up
Gilt cross guns, cap insignia	.05 Up
U. S. ARMY LARIATS	.58 Up
U. S. Mains Souvenir Tea Bell	.75 Up
Sword Paper Cutters for lady's desk	1.00 Up
CIVIL WAR MONITOR DESK WEIGHT	.30
Breech Loading Army Rifle with cartridge	1.00
Combined Rifle and Shot Gun Belt	.48
WATERPROOF HAVERSACK (School Bag)	.10
9 colored cloth Army Chevrons (pillow top)	.58 Set
Navy Shoes, all sizes, new	1.85 Pr.
MILITARY BUCKLES—(ladies' belts)	.10 Up
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Khaki Dress Shirt	.98
ARMY WOOL BLANKETS	1.95 Up
Army-Navy Reinforced Socks, new	.25 Pr.
Cadet Leather Waist Belt and Pouch	.35 Up
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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises, 7:22 | Sun sets, 4:36 | Moon rises, 4:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:30	5:02	11:00	11:00
Governors Island	5:00	5:30	11:33	11:40
Hell Gate	6:50	7:20	1:18	1:20

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SS Kroonland, Antwerp, Dec. 13.
SS Bergensfjord, Bergen, Dec. 13.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 20.
SS Allianca, Colon, Dec. 17.
SS Canadian, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
SS Czar, Libau, Dec. 9.
SS Chicago, Havre, Dec. 13.
SS Falls City, Swansea, Dec. 10.
SS Carl Schurz, Colon, Dec. 16.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 20.
SS Sabine, Brunswick, Dec. 20.
SS Denver, Galveston, Dec. 17.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur, Dec. 12.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Dec. 17.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Dec. 20.
SS Louisiane, Bilbao, Dec. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

President Grant	Hamburg	Dec. 13
Hironia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Lutetian	Rouen	Dec. 8
Flandre	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Dec. 13
Honduras	Havre	Dec. 8
America	Antwerp	Dec. 8
Athinai	Palermo	Dec. 11
Saxoleine	Shields	Dec. 10
Kasanga	St. Lucia	Dec. 18
Nueces	Mobile	Dec. 6
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 21
El Norte	Galveston	Dec. 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

Majestic	Southampton	Dec. 17
Cassell	Bremen	Dec. 10
Lancastrian	Antwerp	Dec. 12
Fornebo	Huelva	Dec. 9
Marengo	Hull	Dec. 10
Croydon	Rotterdam	Dec. 9
Metapan	Savanilla	Dec. 14
Laura	Algiers	Dec. 12
Caracas	Curacao	Dec. 17
Stephano	Halifax	Dec. 23
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 20
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 23

DUE FRIDAY.

Franconia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Toronto	Hull	Dec. 12
Cedric	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Ancon	Cristobal	Dec. 19
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 23
El Alba	Galveston	Dec. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

Savoie	Havre	Dec. 20
Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Philadelphia	Southampton	Dec. 20
Calabria	Palermo	Dec. 13
Delphine	Lisbon	Dec. 13
Paul Paix	Hull	Dec. 12
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 30
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Maria, Jamaica	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Indian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Catharina, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Berwind, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Pretoria, Hamburg	——	
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Dominic, Para		7:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Bremen, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cari Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London		10:00 A.M.
Czar, Rotterdam		8:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre		8:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Yaquez, San Juan		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 23.

SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was 1,145 miles E. at 10:55 A. M.; due 26th, afternoon. White Star Line.

SS Laura, Trieste to New York, was 440 miles E. at noon; due 26th, forenoon. Austro-American Line.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 178 miles E. at noon; due 24th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS President Grant, Hamburg to New York, was 434 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 24th, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Iroquois, London to New York, was 1,105 miles E. at 8:30 A. M.

SS Marengo, Hull to New York, was 434 miles E. at noon. Wilson Line.

SS Athinai, Piraeus to New York, was 700 miles E. at 6:15 A. M.; due 25th, forenoon. Greek Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTS

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 78—Knickerbocker Ice v. The Maine. 79—Bklyn Ferry Co v. tug Powerful, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 171—Hughes v. New York, Ontario & Western Railroad. 175—Haas v. Stewart. 45—Brennan v. Lehigh Valley R. R. 187—Tanner v. Seaboard Natl Bk. 190—U S v. Rosenthal. 193—Robinson v. Johnson. 149—Calanesky v. Lehigh Valley R R. 194—U S v. Marshall. 196—Canbie v. Central Vermont R R. 71—Barnes v. Fireman's Fund Ins. 108—Pearsall v. Penn R R. 151—U S v. Cahill. 20—Munroe v. Trenton Oilcloth Co. 105—Halstead v. N Y, N H & H R R. 320—Sykes v. Agrate. 145—U S v. 5 Bales of Silk. 146—Meyer v. N Y, N H & H R R. 147—Seaman v. N Y, N H & H R R. 124—Carey v. Great Atl & Pac Tea Co. 158—Valentine v. Internatl Merc Co. 332—Wallen v. N Y, N H & H R R. 324—Sittenfield v. Weipen. 200—Banner v. Rubinsky. 6—Harned v. Internatl Mag Co. 126—White v. Stewart. 338—Assets Collecting Co v. Barnes, King & Co. 165—Clarke v. N Y, N H & H R R. 176—Bennett v. Ruppert. 310—Sykes v. Levison. 110—Hedden v. U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 176—Bentley v. Young.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—People ex rel Regan v. Waldo. 2—Fiuriano v. Illinois Surety Co. 3—Peirce v. Cochrane. 4—Same v. Steel Barrel Co of Am. 5—Rappaport v. Forman. 6—City of N Y v. Liess. 7—Same v. same. 8—Heidelbach v. Penn Rubber Co. 9—Bernstein v. Berney. 10—Continental Asphalt Paving Co v. City of N Y. 11—Same v. same. 12—Same v. same. 13—Sabino v. same. 14—Watson v. Kinsler. 15—Holmes v. Shilling. 16—Yellow Taxi Co v. Smith. 17—City of N Y v. Hyman. 18—Pascocello v. Natl Chain Co. 19—Rein v. Feyser. 20—Raftery v. Carter. 21—Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust v. Blanche. 22—Warwick Savings Bank v. Blanche Realty Co. 23—Lowther v. Sachs. 24—Sulzberger v. Dougherty. 25—People v. Harrell. 26—Price v. Alexander. 27—Tax Lien Co v. Lindsay. 28—Narled v. Baker. 29—Pegnam v. Martin. 30—Wood v. Baker. 31—Neale v. Ludlam. 32—Hale v. Teed. 33—Rosenthal v. O'Neill. 34—N Y Realizations Co v. Carnegie Trust Co. 35—Thomson v. Rothschild. 36—Hall v. Galban & Co. 37—Goodwin v. Liebler & Co. 38—Clute v. Hastin. 39—Weiss v. Frank. 40—O'Shea v. St Joseph Institute. 41—Trupchik v. Jump Housewrecking Co. 42—Gilon v. Glion. 43—City of N Y v. Am Surface Contract Co. 44—Baruch v. Baruch. 45—Cartwright v. Howe. 46—N Y Life Ins Co v. Rock. 47—Union Trust Co v. Galligan. 48—Burden v. Brown. 49—Borck v. Lande. 50—Katz v. Marks. 51—Shape v. Shape. 52—Matter of Bonglorno. 53—Israel v. Buegler. 54—Stevens v. Radin. 55—Dorn v. Pumyea. 56—Hupfel v. Wesley Const Co. 57—Same v. same. 58—Carby Comm Co v. William. 59—Kaye v. Hoge. 60—Feltz v. Josephthal. 61—Hoge v. Hoge. 62—Gen Electric Co v. Gold. 63—Schultz v. Schultz. 64—Thurber v. Tyrrell. 65—Same v. same. 66—Foley v. Foley. 67—Whalen v. Whalen. 68—Turner v. Aitman v. Bungay. 69—Bungay Co. 70—Same v. McKeon. 71—Buckley Eng Co v. McCall. 72—Rose Theatre Co v. Corn. 73—Fort Washington Const Co v. 180 Montague St. 74—Boyd Mfg Co v. Black & Boyd Mfg Co. 75—Frazee Realty Co. 75—Leonori v. Leonori. 76—Sugar v. Barth. 77—Maroney v. Hedden & Sons Co. 78—Mead v. Rothman. 79—Birch v. Farson. 80—Middleton v. Spreckels. 81—Same v. same. 82—Same v. Worcester. 83—Same v. same. 84—Stein v. Whitman. 85—Hennings v. Vigna. 86—Howe Amusement Co v. Maryland Casualty Co. 87—McCain v. Same. 88—Same v. Same. 89—Wilcox v. McClellan. 89—People v. Pece. 90—Goldstein v. Focarile. 91—City Real Estate Co v. Schrank. 92—Thompson v. Thompson. 93—Herrmann v. Internatl Mag Co. 126—White v. same. 95—First Nat Bank v. Queen. 96—Matter of Chaloner. 97—Durr v. Durr. 98—Reynolds v. Reynolds. 99—Ettinger v. Ettinger. 100—Leffler v. Leffler. 101—Leffler v. Leffler. 102—Cuban Mahogany & Tie Co v. Duff. 103—Brown v. Brown. 104—Sociological Research Film Corp v. City of N Y. 105—Matter of Cunningham. 106—Brown v. Brown. 107—Farley v. Bernardoni. 108—McGrath v. Brink. 109—Gallagher & Shean v. Barton. 110—Myers v. Ward. 111—Pacelli v. Casarlo. 112—Jacob, 24, v. Stamberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Undefended divorces. 1512—Copeland v. Copeland. 1526—Brown v. Brown. 1617—Morales v. Munoz. 1572—Anderson v. Anderson. Demurrer. 198—Trachadil v. Marcoglan. Preferred cause. 854—Walter v. Walter. General calendar. 134—Eneman v. Eneman. 187—Simms v. Simms. 889—Levering & Garrigues Co v. Century Holding Co. 1262—Owen v. Boehringer. 1271—Bamberger v. Cantor. 1456—Hill v. Carroll. 706—Cavalaro v. Frugone B & P Printing Co. 503—Alsop v. MacHugh. 1259—Cohen v. Cohen. 127—Baruch v. Young. 238—Grassi v. City of N Y. 586—Tax Lien Co v. Durrell. 1257—Dubell v. Dubell. 463—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 672—Minziak v. Hendrick. 626—Priedgen v. Ernst. 1182—Van Arsdale v. Mayer. 1588—Soukos v. Realty Estates of Linden. 1137—Chelsea ex Bank v. Simon. 1384—Ueboi v. Judge. 1398—Van Hofe v. Classon. 1412—Waldeyer v. Arkenburgh. 1416—Brown v. McNulty. 1431—Berger v. Berger. 1447—Swiller v. Swiller. 1455—Rothenberg v. Pines. 1467—Ingraham v. Hughes. 1483—Schmatz v. Jackson. 1482—Erb v. Hudson Trust Co. 1492—Reinert v. Schmidt. 1494—Berstal v. Riva. 1506—Eidlitz v. Manhattan Wrecking & C Co. 1272—Malcolm v. Hoyt. 726—Greenberger v. Greenberger. 132—Koch v. Fox. 739—Weinstein Bros Co v. Co-Free Realty Co. 853—Arlington Estates v. Brown-Weiss Realties. 1156—Rees v. U S Oxygen Co. 1269—Katz v. Straus. 123—Hall v. Hall. 1442—Steinfeld v. Tuozzo. 942—Rieser v. City of N. Y. 457—Gerken v. Thomas. 944—Schley v. Cole. 1406—Price v. Alexander. 1408—Edgerton Park Co v. Coffey. 1422—Collins v. De Jorio. 1435—La Sala v. Friedman. 1436—Straiton v. Sands. 1437—Sciaballa v. Ill Surety Co. 1449—Calvert v. Calvert. 1472—Newmark v. Newmark. 1489—Tenu v. Komenell. 1509—Hagadone Con Co v. R C Ch, St Thomas. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J. Case on. Part V., Giegerich, J. Adjourned for term. Part VI., Blanchard, J. Clear. Part VII., Cohalan, J. Case on. Part VIII., Philbin, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 2583—Buzzell v. Gilbreth. 639—Ansco Co v. Barrett. 2850—Balke v. Balke. 2839—Stewart v. Nat Surety Co. 1438—Miles v. Stallo. 2866—Liberman v. Neuberger. 1662—Northern Bank v. Bingham. 1444—N Y Assets Real Co v. Pfarzheimer. 2130—Mutual Bank v. Siedl. 2867—Hassey v. Kinney. 2863—Myers v. Ward. 2421—Watson v. Heinze. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Weeks, J. 1811—Joseph v. Pilgrim Spring Water Co. 1813—Guttman v. Forest. 2524—Schiff v. Burdick. 1066—Corcoran v. Hentzer. 1049—Blum v. Hart. 508—Graham Wood Co v. Standard Wood Co. 715—Muhlig v. Christian. 1092—Colianan v. Hastings. 1684—Bagley v. City of N Y. 1726—Roggen v. Hawkes. 1725—Ackerman v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Benton, J. Inquest. 1710—Weber v. Converse. 2003—Belovsky v. Kraus. 2068—Littenberg v. Reichman. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Whittaker, J. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J. 1643—Abraham v. Cohen. Greene v. Bklyn Union El R R. 823—Mecum v. Mooyer. 1093—Nemez v. Am. Mfg Co. 1094—Siabeyko v. same. 1767—Tietze v. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 179—McDonald v. Penn Tunnel Term Co. 310—Malloy v. Ottinger. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Donnelly, J. Case on. Krish v. Day. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Platzek, J. 1053—Boreas Realty Co v. Am Bonding Co. 1080—McManus v. Mertens. 1015—Heany v. Hofheimer. 2945—City of New York v. Filtotone. 2602—Same v. L Q Co, &c, R R. 696—Sure Seal Co v. Loeber. 698—Albert v. Shubert Theatrical Co. 870—Penn Steel Co v. City of N Y. 884—Tuttle v. Minton. 890—Ehrich v. Northern Bank. 2940—City of N Y v. Jamison. 2943—Same v. Martin. 2946—Same v. Weinstein. 2956—Same v. 3d N Y Walst House. 2965—Same v. Bklyn Alcatreon Co. 906—Bostwick v. Burke & Sons Co. 991—Lawyers Title Ins, &c, Co v. Schmittberger. 2947—City of N Y v. Schuleinowitz. 752—Lowenstein-Weiller Co v. Gosnold Silk Mills. 1—Schwartz v. Frieder. 27—Perley v. Williams. 945—Zeimer v. Haehensteln. 914—Buxbaum v. Guggenheim. 846—Bergen v. Met Dairy Co. 485½—Globe Fire Ins Co v. Pitney Co. 53, 55—Chapman v. Fowler. 1026—Globe Fire Ins Co. v. Pitney. 245—Humphrey v. Linders. 89—Von Bayer v. Miniger Mills Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Erlanger, J. 574—Keller v. Hay. 2319—Walt v. Gilbreth. 1045—Schafransky v. Speno. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Pendleton, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. Case on. Martin v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Royal L. Wolcott, Alice Philpot, Anna B. Cederberg, John P. Hoffner, Isaac T. Brown, Minnie L. Leland, Eliza Hilton, Bessie Swift, John Hegetschweiler, Sophie Loew, Wm. S. Hirschlaff.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J.; Part II., Lynch, J.; Part III., Luce, J.; Part IV., Finelite, J.; Part V., O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part VI., La Fetra, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J. Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calendar called in trial term, Part I, at 9:45 A. M. 4025—Collins v. McMullen Snare & Triest. 5283—Levy Co v. Libman Cont Co. 5318½—Godt v. Rodrigon. 4022—Boturinch v. N Y Rys. 5323—Pomerantz v. same. 5328—Millman v. N Y Rys. 5329—Gershelmer v. same. 5345—Rogers v. N Y Rys. 5346—Husband v. same. 5347—Same v. Union Rys. 5068—Holman v. Patten. 2644—Schiff v. Royal Feather Co. 4633—Bowen v. Nevins. 5289—McKenna v. Goldstein. 4488—Leoni v. B'klyn H'ts R R. 5310½—Elias v. Kreisler. 4707—O'Reilly v. Ebling Brew Co. 4680—Hibbe v. Schmidt. 5059—Adamczyk v. Int R T. 4629—Weinstein v. Fargo. 4879—Malasco v. Sullivan & Considine. 5002—Hope Painting Co v. McNally Bldg Co. 4780—Man Commercial Co v. Lenchtenberg Co 3544—Trefner v. Goldberg. 4732—Sulzberger v. Rosenfeld Realty Company. 5138—Krasan v. Hanke. 5141—Chasener v. National Cash Register Company. 5144—Doherty v. Rice. 5168—Thornstein v. Howard Co. 5169—Ehrgott v. Halse Mfg Co. 5187—Otis Elev v. N Y Rys Co. 5101—Minsky v. Utility Car Co. 5247—Dooley v. Int R T. 5261—Russo v. Mantner. 4951—Henry v. Smoleroff. 4642—Gens v. Cohn. 4643—Same v. same. 5253—Pescia v. Clinton. 4973—Gallagher v. McNulty. 5226—Delucia v. Fargo. 5258—United Electric L P Co. v. Rugoff. 5259—Same v. Welinsky. 5260—Duffy Co v. Alland. 1207—Casper v. Naef. 376—Rohrlich v. Kane. 616—Wolpin v. same. 4983—Hefferman v. Prudential Life Ins Co. 5205—Goldthwait v. N Y Rys. 5312—Mandel v. same. 5326—Clemento v. Sturn. 4974—Silverson v. Rosein. 4587—Samuels v. Eisenstein. 2581—Mandelstamm v. Brill Co. 5179—Bernstein v. Taub. 5220—Glassheim v. N Y Rys. 5295½—Siff v. Dickler. 4263—Leal v. Monschelm. 5015—Cohn. Sieget. 5072—Bluth v. Int R T. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., clear; Part VI., clear; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lynch, J. 6159—Knauth v. Black. 6451—Black v. Alderdice. 6411—Rahtz v. Claman. 6457—Fried v. Doyle. 6550—Bachman v. Wolfert. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Meuser v. Schierenbeck—Harold Hunniston. Murphy v. Brow—Harold P. Coffin.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. William Hennings v. Michael Marrone—William J. Lynch. Alfred W. Kiddle v. Jesse Price—Frank W. Tappan. Joseph H. Schwartz v. Joseph Garfinkel—Collin H. Woodward.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. E. Coppes Thurston v. Stephen McCormick—Ignatius M. Wilkinson. Samuel Blind v. Kalman Doradowsky—Samuel Blind.

CITY COURT—Green, J. Hattie Heidelberger v. Margaret W. Baxton—Sol De Young.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Litigated motions—Benedict, J. 1-2—Duffey v. Spollen. 3—Gonzales v. Atlantic S Co. 4—Master of Butcher, (Heiser.) 5—Davis v. Davis. 6—Hertz v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 7—Weismantel v. L I R R Co. 8-9-10—Schmoke v. Levy et al. 11—Wagner v. McKinnon et al. 12—Matter of 63d St. 13—Humphrey v. C A Brandt Co. 14—Hopkins v. Jas McCreery Co. 15—Mansfield v. Fromm. 16—Mansfield, &c, v. Currier v. Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co. 17—Matter of Hawthorne, (Waldo.) 18—Hertz v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 19—Hottenstein v. Hottenstein. 20—Leonard, &c, v. Acme Foundry Co. 22—Thompson v. Berdett Roundtree Mfg Co. 23—Carroll v. Acker-Merrall-Condit Co. 24—Dougherty v. Cirker. 25—Knecht v. Molle. 26—Gallo v. Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co. 27—Currier v. Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co. 28—Sussman v. Wellbrock. 29—Mummery, adm, &c, v. Carswell and others. 30—McGarry v. McGarry. 31—Lisson v. Russell Pub Co. 32—Teel v. Montague Mailing Machine Co. 33—Matter of Reusch, (Neu et al.) 34—Gersbach v. Gersbach. 35—Eggers v. Edison Electric Ill Co. 36—Torpey v. Torpey. 37—Meiser v. Helser. 38—Matter of Freel. 39—Cohen v. Penner and ano. 40—Clark v. Clark. 41—Blaum v. Smith & Loughlin. 42—Brungnone v. Brungnone. 43—Sahli v. Scovil. 44—Hayt v. Hayt. 45—Dime Savings Bank v. Hawley. 46—Harper and ano, exr, &c, v. Church et al. 47—Prendergast v. Interborough R T Co. 48—Lanoza & S Fire Eng 8 v. Fire Dept Town of Newtown. 49—O'Rourke Dry Dock Co v. Caddell. 50—Bessemer Limestone Co v. Bonacci et al. 51—Dreyfus v. Vorbspolen. Benjamin Foyer, Antonio Torrento, Catherine Smith, John H. Schroeder, Charles Wolf, Frances Gesner, Charlotte Wilson, Giuseppe Monaco, May L Seyd, William Woromer, and Antonio Torrillo. Estates of Mary L Heviland, H M Fitzsimmons, Agnes Titus, Frank Degman, Eugene Coyle, Josef Waldstein, William Perry, and Mary Paugl.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Former Watson Estate Property in Old Silk District Sold at a Handsome Profit—Dr. Alexander Lambert Buys $100,000 East Side Residence—Harlem and Bronx Realty Active.

Genuine activity characterized the realty market yesterday, several sales of more than average importance being closed in many parts of the city. Of peculiar interest was the purchase by Charles Laue, a well known operator, of the old Watson estate property on the northeast corner of Greene and Grand Streets.

The price paid is said to have been about $187,000, which represents a profit of $20,000, to the sellers, Rosenwasser Brothers, who acquired the property a short time ago from the Watson heirs.

The property consists of three five-story business structures, fronting 75 on Grand Street and 210.6 on Greene Street, including 24 to 50 Greene Street. It was one of the parcels sold in the Watson estate sale over a year ago by Joseph P. Day and was bought in by Sarah R. Watson and other defendants for $157,000.

Later it was sold for about the same price to Rosenwasser Brothers who gave in exchange the six-story apartment at 82 and 84 West Twelfth Street, east of Sixth Avenue.

Notwithstanding the removal of many old time firms from that former dry goods centre and silk trade district, the buyers believed that the property would prove a good investment and their confidence in the future stability of the section is shown by the recent sale at a substantial profit.

Assembling East 78th Street Plot.

The assembling of a large plot evidently destined for a big improvement in the near future is shown by the purchase of the two old dwellings at 175 and 177 East Seventy-eighth Street by John R. MacArthur, from Newton G. Chase, who acquired them last May. The property is between Lexington and Third Avenue and the plot has a frontage of 37 feet, each house being 18.6 by 102.2. Mr. MacArthur own the two houses to the west at 169 and 171 while the intervening house at 173 is owned by Emma Schwarz. These properties are part of a large plot for which theatrical syndicates was negotiating over a year ago.

$100,000 Deal on 72d Street.

Dr. Alexander Lambert who recently sold 36 East Thirty-first Street has purchased from the estate of Cornelia W. Roberts, 43 East Seventy-second Street a four-story high stoop dwelling on a lot 22 by 65 by 102.

The property which is located between Madison and Park Avenues has been held at $100,000. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Sale on West 68th Street.

An investor has purchased the five-story brick building, 306 West Sixty-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 100, between West End Avenue and the tracks of the New York Central Railroad.

The Plainfield Plumbing, Hardware and Paint Supply Company, a corporation, is the owner of record. The property has been held at $25,000.

Settlement Workers Secure Plot.

The recently organized Co-operation Social Society, of which Herbert Parsons is President, has purchased the three old tenement properties which will face the new extension of Seventh Avenue at 27, 29, and 31 Barrow Street.

The properties were accumulated through Pepe & Brothers, who bought them for the new society from Louis Malavita and Antonio Giordano, who previously purchased them from the owners, James A. Howe, Kate Masterson, and Luigia Ranazzotti.

The site is near Bleecker Street, and is to be improved by the society with a new building. No plans for this have been formulated. The society will do settlement work.

Harlem Tenement Resold.

The five-story double flat at 2,194 Eighth Avenue, between 118th and 119th Streets, on plot 25 by 80, has been resold by the Hensle Construction Company to an investor. It was recently taken in part payment by the sellers for a large Washington Heights corner. A. W. Miller & Co. acted as the brokers.

Sell After Long Litigation.

Having come to an agreement after thirty years of litigation, the heirs of the Irving and John Jones estates sold the vacant plot, 50.10 by 100.2 feet, on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, 101 feet and 8 inches west of Second Avenue, through their holding company, the Dorvan Realty Company, and Joseph P. Day. There are about twelve heirs.

Bronx Borough.

Ernst & Cahn and F. J. Wood have sold to the Steinmetz Construction Company the five-story new law apartment known as 1,915 Marmion Avenue, being the southwest corner of Elsemere Place. The owner has taken in part payment a farm consisting of sixty acres with dwelling house and outbuildings at Callicoon, N. Y.

George F. Johnson has sold the block front on the north side of 192d Street extending from Aqueduct Avenue to Old Croton Aqueduct, having a frontage of 250 feet on 192d Street, 107 feet on Aqueduct Avenue, and 85 feet on Old Croton Aqueduct.

The property was held at $45,000. L. M. Mosauer & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for William Malone, the plot, 40 by 94 by 40 by 100, situated on the north side of Sixty-second Street, 240 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue, to a client for investment, and has resold for Caiendo & Cordi, the lot 20 by 100, north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 160 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue.

Samuel Galitzka has sold for the John E. Sullivan Company to a New York corporation who will improve, fourteen lots on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 107 feet east of Fourth Avenue, forming a plot 280 by 100.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for the Hagameyer estate, the residence, two acres, and outbuildings on Charlton Avenue, South Orange, N. J.

Charles A. Palmer has purchased the southeast corner of Market and Prince Streets, Paterson, old frame buildings on a plot 56 by 120, for $56,000, said to be a record price. The buyer will improve the site with a business building.

Big Lease Near Times Square.

A large commercial lease just west of the Times Square section has been made by N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, who have rented the thirteenth and fourteenth floors and half of the twelfth floor, a total of 30,000 square feet for Charles Scribner's Sons in the building at 311 to 319 West Forty-third Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The lessee is the firm of Robert Teller Sons & Dorner, music publishers. They have taken the leases on a long term at an aggregate total of $150,000. This completes the renting of the building.

Jay Street Post Office Building Rented.

William A. White & Sons have leased the six-story and basement fireproof building on the northeast corner of Jay and Greenwich Streets for a long term of years to a large butter and egg house. This building had been occupied up to a year ago as a branch of the United States Post Office Department, and has been vacant since.

Real Estate Notes.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr. Company announced yesterday that the real estate and auction business of John M. Thompson will be merged with their business on Jan. 1 next. Mr. Thompson is a son of the late ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, who was Controller of the New York Life Insurance Company for many years.

John W. Ahern, who has been connected with E. H. Ludlow & Co. for many years, has severed his connection with that firm and has been appointed appraiser for the Lawyers' Mortgage Company.

Hugo E. Distelhurst has given the Brown-Weiss Realties a sixty-day option to purchase the church, 80 by 100 at 223 to 243 West Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Distelhurst, as second mortgagee, foreclosed his claim against the Brown-Weiss Company last week, and is giving the former owners an opportunity to recover.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Greenwich St, 547 and 549, section Charlton, 50x75, 6-story loft and store building; W. C. Lane and others, executors, against Charlton Greenwich Co. and others; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; H. M. Stevenson, referee; amount due, $68,797.92; taxes, &c., $682.53; to the plaintiff for $66,500.

18th St, 217 West, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92, 4-story tenement and 2-story rear stable; Wm. Savings Bank against Robert Ackerman and others; Webber & W., attorneys; S. A. Farrell, referee; amount due, $7,954.89; taxes, &c., $593.70; to James C. Foley for $2,000.

134th St, 318 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, 5-story tenement; J. K. Holly, trustee, against Rudolph Newman and others; Gay & G., attorneys; P. C. Wolf, referee; due, $21,369.73; taxes, &c., $1,407.92; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

1st Av, 2,118 & 2,115, w s, 50.10 ft s of 109th St, 50x17.5x96.8x92.10, 1 story shop; C. F. Lener against Michele Lasco and others; Morris Eder, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; partition; to Anthony B. Thomas for $8,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

133d St, West, n s, 325 ft e of 12th Av, 125x99.11, vacant; O'Donohue Estate against Dorothy Realty Co. and others; Harold Swain, attorney; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due, $4,812.12; taxes, &c., $900; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

167th St, East, s s, 94.2 ft w of Tiffany St, 50x100, vacant; C. A. Burton against C. C. Odell and others; P. A. Hatting, attorney; Monroe Goldwater, referee; due, $5,475.87; taxes, &c., $1,562.38; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Hughes Av, 1,978, e s, 299.3 ft s of 179th, 26x95 to Belmont Av x26x95, 2-story dwelling; Realty Associates against A. H. Worneke and others; E. L. Brisach, attorney; George B. Hayes, referee; due, $3,158.05; taxes, &c., $23.83; adjourned to Jan. 6.

176th St, 507 East, n s, 97.6 ft w of 3d Av, 20x72, 2-story dwelling; S. M. Barber against Matilda Leuchtenburg and others; Harold Swain, attorney; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $1,812.12; taxes, &c., $421.11; adjourned to Dec. 30.

Delaveile Av, w s, 100 ft n of Hollers Av, 25x100; sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c, which Giovanni Parisio and others had; Menken Bros., attorneys; withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings In the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Church St, e s, block front between Warren and Chambers Sts, 175.10x24.8x175.10x25, five-story loft and store building; Albany County Savings Bank against Church St, Warren Co. and others; Seybel & F., attorneys; J. Z. Lowe, referee; due, $197,146.08; taxes, &c., $8,810.90.

By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 476, e s, 43.5 ft s of 29th St, 20x75, four-story tenement and store, two-story extension; J. E. Britton against G. J. Humphrys and others; Ferris & S., attorneys; Townsend Morgan, referee; due, $79,383.03; taxes, &c., $2,842.35.

7th Av, 2,304-2,306, w s, 49.11 ft n of 135th St, 50x100, five-story tenement and store; Barasch Construction against Church & Davis and others; H. B. Davis, attorney; D. C. Glover, referee; due, $5,608.29; taxes, &c., $1,050.68; subject to two first mortgages aggregating $54,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 174th St, 49.11x100, six-story tenement; I. H. Cohen against J. W. Fox and others; Gettner, S. & A., attorneys; A. Fox, referee; due, $6,537.96; taxes, &c., $1,225.37; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $51,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new structures were filed yesterday in Manhattan. The following were filed in the Bronx:

Melrose Av, s e corner of 163d St, for two six-story brick tenements, 48x62.5 and 52x84.7; Cedar Construction Company, Joseph J. Lese, 35 Nassau St, President; owners, Tremont Architectural Company, 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $105,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

216th St, n e corner of Bronx Boulevard, to a two-story brick factory, 84x140.10; Veri Lace Manufacturing Company, C. Sternbach, 149 5th Av, President; owners, W. F. Kook, 311 East 204th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part:

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 410, w s, 25x100; S. Taber Bayles to Ethel B. Underwood, 122 West 79th St, (mtg $40,000,) Dec. 17; attorneys, Kelly & Connelly, 35 Nassau St..$100

BARROW ST, 27, s s, 37.6x80; James A. Lowe to Co-operative Social Settlement Society of City of New York, 26 Jones St, (mtg $15,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

BARROW ST, 29, s s, 18.9x80; Kate Masterson & another to same, (mtg $7,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, same.....$100

BARROW ST, 31, s s, 18.9x80; Luigia Ramazzotti to same, (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, same.....$100

FRONT ST, 130, w s, 28.4x72.1; Isaac Newitn to Lester S. Holmes, 49 W. 56th St, (mtg $20,000,) Dec. 22; attorneys, Baldwin & H., 27 Pine St.....$1

LENOX AV, e s, 97.5 ft n of 123d St, 18x75; William Young to Jennie M. Wildman & others, Winnetka, Ill., (mtg $14,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, William R. Hill, 141 Broadway.....$1

LOT 20, map of Fort Washington and B. V. Syndicates; Comfort Realty Co. to Utility Realty Co., 50 West 42d St, B. & S., Dec. 22; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 80 East 42d St.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,242, w s, 100.8x164.5; William W. Carman to Century Holding Co., 1182 Broadway, Dec. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 97th St, 126.2x100; Samuel McMillan to Seventy-fourth Street Holding Co., 101 East 42d St, (mtg $29,500,) Dec. 22; attorneys, Beekman, Gregory & G., 52 William St.....$100

4TH ST, 9 East, n s, 25x irregular x99x98.10; Mary M. Mott to Alfred L. Anderson, at Closter, N. J. (mtg $40,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, New Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred L. Anderson to John H. Day, Orange, N. J., (mtg $40,000,) Dec. 22; attorney, same.....$100

6TH AV, 74, s e corner of Waverly Place, 61.5x30.8x irregular; 119th St, 508 East, s s; Jos. Mcconaghy, Brooklyn; Sidney Place, 25, Brooklyn; Samuel A. & Edward Goldschmidt, trustees of Samuel B. H. Judah, to Samuel A. Goldschmidt, 89 West 23d St, and Valentine A. Burnett, 790 Riverside Drive, trustees under deed of trust, June 22, 1891, on account of Celestine A. Gardner, Dec. 9; attorney, David F. Tone, 44 Pine St.....$1

7TH ST, 270 East, 22.8x90.5; Dora Schonzeit, individually & as executrix, to David Shapiro, 366 East 8th St, (mtg $15,000,) Dec. 15; attorney, J. Shapiro, 63 Park Row.....$100

8TH AV, 2,574, e s, 25x80; Adolph E. Gutgsell to Minnie and Gussie Helmsley and Ida Tonjes, 56 West 130th St, (mtg $22,000,) all Dec. 20; address, 2 Rector St.; & H...$160

98 Nassau St.....$1

8TH AV, 2,556, e s, 25x88; Thomas Scholes to Laura Wherry, 321 West 137th St, (mtg $10,000,) Dec. 19; attorney, J. Shapiro, 63 Park Row.....$100

26TH ST, 147 and 149, West, n s, 31x98.9; Ida L. Churchill to Lawrence W. Churchill, Scarsdale, N. Y., (mtg $56,000, all liens, Dec. 20; address, 2 Rector St.; & H...$160

30TH ST, n e s, 325 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x118.11x25x115.6; Adolph C. Hottenroth to Sandrock Realty Co., 261 Broadway, all title, Sept. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

30TH ST, 145 to 149 West, n s, 75x98.9; Karmack Realty Co. to Mildred L. Brown, 44 West 17th St, (mtg $393,007,) Dec. 15; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway.....$100

39TH ST, 244 and 246 West, s s, 37.7x98.9; Lulu Quigg to Richard Vallender, 3,209 Park Av, all liens, Dec. 17; attorney, A. M. Clute, 156 Broadway.....$100

44TH ST, 219 to 223 East, n s, 75x100.6; Jessie Folsom to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, (mtg $22,000,) Nov. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Thornton to Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, 500 West 143d St, (mtg $36,000) ,Dec. 23; attorney, same.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph F. A. O'Donnell to Frank W. Mosher, 152 East 50th St, (mtg $38,000,) Dec. 23; attorney, same.....$100

49TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Charles P. Latting to Isabella C. Latting, 37 East 49th St, B. & S., Dec. 1; address, 34 Pine St.....$100

49TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 48x—; Harnet House to Nathan C. House, 90 Pinehurst Av, Dec. 23; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 206 Broadway.....$1

55TH ST, 339 West, 18x100.5; Hensle Construction Co. to Florence H. Lamb, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $16,500,) Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

74TH ST, 323 West, n s, 80x80; Robert E. Todd to 74th Street Holding Co., 306 42d St, (mtg $40,000,) July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; 74th Street Holding Co. to 323 West 74th Street Co., 37 Wall St, (mtg $60,000,) Dec. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

105th St, 386 East, 16.8x100.11; Mary Robiczek to Bessie Hunts Point Realty Co.; Henrietta Walker to George N. Reinhardt,

Real Estate
30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

GOING TO EUROPE! !
MUST SELL! ! !
Four-story and basement dwelling in the seventies near Riverside Drive; strictly high class; no reasonable offer refused. Milton Hart, Attorney, 140 Nassau St.

West side private residence for sale, 664 West End Av., near 92d St. Apply Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. — TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars, R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MODERN HOUSE.
Seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, $18 per month; bargain to quick buyer. Address House, Box 83 Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful tract of land in Westchester County; one of the highest elevations; several hundred acres, with buildings and other ideal conditions for a golf club. Address Mount Kisco, V 29 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will sacrifice my beautiful Woodmere plot to a quick purchaser; 31 minutes out; near station and water; 80 trains daily. Good, 301 W. 96.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Fanwood, the beautiful, has better and prettier houses to offer; also bigger and better plots; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Handsome modern dwelling to let, near Convent Av.; fine location; house worth $18,000. Will let for $75 per month until May 1, thereafter at $100 per month. Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway.

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MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
30 cents a line.

FACTORY LOFTS.
45x85; all light, vent, $960 per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn.

Loft, 5,000 square feet, for light manufacturing purposes; light all day. Apply Brockett Realty Co., 122 East 25th St.

Fifth Avenue Building, Room 459.—Part of office, $12; with desk, $15.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
30 cents a line.

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100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenettes, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE NEVADA,
70th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. Phone 684 Columbus.

To Sublet.—Modern apartment at 45 East 82d St., furnished or unfurnished; 7 light rooms, two baths; all conveniences; immediate possession. Telephone 4757 Lenox or inspect.

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THREE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. TELEPHONE. THOMPSON, 17 WEST 85TH.

95th St., 330 West.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano; library; references. Apt. 2B.

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TO SUBLET FROM JAN. 1ST, AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath, beautifully furnished, at liberal reduction.

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30 cents a line.

West Side.

New Markeen elevator apartments, 570 West 156th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

Storage.
30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate rates; parcel postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

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30 cents a line.

A SELLING FORCE

CREATED THROUGH LETTERS, FOLDERS, AND CIRCULARS. MY SYSTEM IS ABSOLUTELY INFALLIBLE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; FEES MODERATE. ADDRESS M 49 TIMES.

Capital for investment with services; a man of high standing and ability, competent to direct and control help, desires to connect himself actively with a well-established business, where he may safely and profitably invest several thousand dollars of capital; highest references given and expected; answers treated confidentially and returned, if desired; brokers and go-betweens don't answer. V 41 Times.

FOR RENT.
Hotel of 42 rooms, now in construction; hot and cold water in each room; all other modern improvements; must be fully equipped; large lobby cafe can be installed; two minutes' walk from railroad station in city of 150,000 population; will lease for long term of years. Z 230 Times Office.

An exceptional opportunity occurs to invest in a splendidly located dance hall on a Subway express station; money fully secured by long lease; classes already in operation. Call 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Room 1110, 145 West 45th St.; evenings, telephone Audubon 4412.

Six mortgages of $2,500 each on six dwellings to be built on Ave. M, Brooklyn. House to sell for $4,750 to $5,000; good bonus, security the best. Principals only. Bernard Lynch, Kings Highway & E. 12th St.

Opportunity for manufacturer of cloaks, suits or dresses to buy plant, consisting of showroom and fixtures; complete, newly furnished; reasonable price. Will also sublet loft. Pearlberg, 104 West 25th St.

Wanted, financial partner with $10,000 ready cash to finance prospering concern which desires to increase its successful business; can handle checking himself; no commercial bankers wanted. Y 233 Times.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
West Virginia Oil Field, now producing between 300 barrels and 400 barrels per day. Other wells drilling. Address Lock Box 82, Wellsburg, West Va.

Wanted—Active partner with $5,000 in established business; particulars by interview only. Address M 58 Times.

Business Loans.
30 cents a line.

Heir desires $7,400 loan on large inheritance; thoroughly secured; principals only. Z 246 Times.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 128 Broadway.

Business Notices
30 cents a line.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Reliable multigraph letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 839. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Detectives.

EXCELLENT DETECTIVE AGENCY, 114 West 125th St. Frank Hook.

BONDED DETECTIVE.
Harry Martin, 110 West 96th St.

Lost
30 cents a line.

LOST—An old crochet black bag, Dec. 22, at 3d Av., between 166th and 167th Sts., dry goods store, the bag containing several beads and a small pocketbook containing $3 or $4 in silver, and a letter and some different papers. If found, kindly return to owner, Miss Josephine Ewen, 1,060 Union Av., care Mrs. Drucker; would be very thankful.

LOST.
A certificate for one share of First Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company, No. D-29277, in the name of Charles E. Baker, Pawling, N. Y., transfer of which has been stopped.
GEORGE W. CHASE, Cashier.

LOST—On 23d St., 5th Av. and Broadway, lady's blue pocketbook containing railroad ticket and cash. Finder can have cash by returning to Winston, 696 Broadway.

LOST—On St. John's car, Atlantic Av. Subway station, or subway, lady's gold watch, initials "M. R." on back; suitable reward. T. J. Harton, 591 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—On West End Av., between 85th and 100th Sts., moonstone brooch set with diamonds and pearls; liberal reward. A. Hill, 257 West 86th St.

LOST—On Saturday, Dec. 20, between Pennsylvania Station and Cedarhurst, large pearl stickpin; $200 reward; no questions asked. V 40 Times.

LOST—Lady's brown fur scarf on 143d St., between Amsterdam Av. and B'way, about 6 P. M.; liberal reward. Marcus, 610 West 150th St.

LOST—At or near Grand Central Station, small purse containing two rings; liberal reward. Chas. E. Bryant, 495 Broadway.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

LOST—In Plaza Hotel or neighborhood, a bloodstone ring; reward to finder. L. C. Albro, 7 West 44th.

LOST—Sitka fox neckpiece, Broadway, 110th St., 5:30 Tuesday; suitable reward. Return Rogers, 248 West 105th St.

LOST—Gold Seventh Regiment watch fob, Subway, Saturday; reward. D 333 Times Downtown.

LOST—Cameo brooch, gold setting, valued as heirloom; reward. Return to 452 West 24th St.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance, or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mrs. C. D. Simpson, 2 East 45th St., or W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

$10 REWARD.—Lost last evening between 50 Park Place and Grand Central Station, a small roll (by mail) addressed to Leggo Bros. & Co., 32 (50) Park Place; finder will be paid $10 for return of package to above address.

$200 REWARD.
Diamond link bracelet, lost Monday morning between 58th St. and Tyson's, 25th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$10 REWARD.
Gold watch fob, with jade setting, monogram "F. J. S.," attached to silk ribbon, lost Sunday night. Return to 165 Broadway, Room 1,417.

$5 REWARD.
Black fur neckpiece lost Sunday night, taxicab from Boulevard and corner 6th Av. and 23d St. Return 33 West 92d St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—In Larchmont, on Sunday, a Yorkshire terrier, weighing about 5 pounds, curly coat, light gray with black saddle; $10 reward for return to J. G. Wilson, Larchmont, or 3 West 29th St., New York.

LOST—Dec. 18, small collie bitch, 1 year old, light brown with white breast and legs; answers name Girlie; reward. A. Pinchot, 1,021 Park Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 64th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

The Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard, 63d and 64th Sts., New York, appeals for financial support. For over twenty-four years its work has been chiefly for the poor, who would else have been deprived of medical and surgical aid. A new building will be ready for service on Jan. 1st. The total expenditure last year was $143,020, the income being $22,208 short. Checks may be sent to Robert S. Brewster, Chairman Financial Committee.

Boarders Wanted
30 cents a line.

East Side.

84TH, 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—In annex, well-heated large, front room; references.

57H AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Second floor; corner room; southern exposure; excellent table.

West Side.

77H AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; clean, comfortable, steam; exceptional board; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 359 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with or without private bath; table unsurpassed; moderate. Telephone 4381 Columbus. Mrs. T. W. Markley.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; second floor; excellent table; South-

Furnished Rooms
30 cents a line.

East Side.

84TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small comfortably furnished clean rooms with bath, $4 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room, every convenience; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

West Side.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable hallroom; running water; bath; refined surroundings; $4.50.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, medium-sized second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second and third floor, large rooms; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Steam heated, large room; private bath; smaller room; references.

58TH, 325 WEST.—Attractive, large, single rooms; all conveniences; refined location. 2542 Columbus.

68TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large or small room; reasonable; no other roomers. Brodbelt.

68TH, 70 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large room, bath, toilet; suitable two gentlemen; steam heated.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished, comfortable rooms; bath; private house; references; permanent.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room; electricity; steam; conveniences. 3685 Columbus.

71ST, 308 WEST. — Newly furnished front; suitable two: $6; Subway. 9687 Columbus.

72D ST., 53 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished connecting rooms; single; en suite; private bath; references.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; refined surroundings; references.

76TH, 102 West.—Two large, light, comfortably furnished adjoining rooms. Apartment 25.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Beautiful connecting front parlor, suite; suitable doctor; single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Telephone 9683 Col.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house, large attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room, bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front rooms; running water; parquet floor; Subway; also delightful small room; reasonable; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large front room; newly decorated; private house; reference.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms, parlor floor; private bath.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished; newly decorated rooms; telephone; every comfort; reasonable.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Comfortable large room; private bath; medium room reasonable; telephone.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room with lavatory; private; telephone; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, small rooms; board; table guests accommodated; high class.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms, continuous hot water; telephone.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Two connecting bedrooms; running water; would rent singly; pleasant, clean; private family; reasonable. Rouden.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable two; steam; convenience; reasonable. Knox.

88TH ST., 60 WEST.—Two rooms suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water, piano and telephone. D'Eglise.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; running water; housekeeping if desired; phone; $5.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny front room, alcove, private bath, $8.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (2 doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity; maids; elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, bath, gas; two blocks Subway, elevator; $3.50 to $6.00. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; bath next; very desirable; gentleman. Apt. 3.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, double, southern rooms; excellent table; moderate.

115TH ST., (Riverside Drive and Broadway.)—Desirably furnished large, light room; private lavatory; modern apartment; $6 weekly. 1351 Morningside.

117TH, 435 WEST.—Attractive room; practically private bath; near Columbia Subway. Apt. 2.

120TH ST., 805 WEST.—Neat single room, private German family; $2; gentleman. Trubwasser.

121ST ST., 501 and 519 WEST, opposite Columbia University.—Light, attractive, double, single; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity; near Broadway subway; parlor for callers; $3.50 to $7 week. Mrs. M. S. Young.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 21.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

CLAREMONT AV.—Attractive single room, bath; block Broadway subway. Morningside 4834. White.

FURNISHED ROOM—Electricity, telephone; near Subway and "L." D 1,050 Amsterdam Ave.

HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 56th Street.
Most convenient location in New York. Gives greatest value.
Very large suites, with bath, for two persons, $15; with board, $33-$35 a week.
Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.—Room and bath and meals for one, $18-$20 a week; suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $33-$35 a week.

ROOMS, $1; with bath, $1.50; suites, $2.50. Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708.—Large, private house; desirable rooms; steam heated; board optional.

THE BROZTELL,
8th Av. and 27th St.
Room and bath, $1.50, $2, $2.50 per day and upward; special rates for permanents and suites; restaurant unsurpassed; special dinners; varied every evening, $1.

THE FREDERICK, 210 West 58th St.—Rooms, with use of bath, $1 a day; with private bath, $1.50 a day; large parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2.50 a day; by the week, $7-$10-$15. No extra for two in suites.

THE FREDERICK,
210 West 58th Street.
Rooms, $12 with bath, $14-$20; suites, $2.50 and up; a la carte or American plan board.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.
30 cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

SIXTY typewriters visible and others, costing $100 each new, $5 up; selling them out. Store, 427 Broadway, near Howard.

All makes bought, repaired, sold, $10-$65. Eagle Typewriter Co., 100 Nassau.

Lighting Fixtures.

Electric and gas lighting fixtures; buy direct from manufacturer and save 50%; hundreds of latest designs. Phone Stuyvesant 4993. Crown Chandelier Co., 106 4th Av.

Table Boarders
30 cents a line.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Table board that is not surpassed, reasonable; double rooms. Moses.

PROMPT EMPLOYMENT

Every one of many replies to the following advertisement in The New York Times came from a good firm or company, and the advertiser at once obtained a desirable situation:

BOOKKEEPER, 24, six years' experience; can take full charge or assist; thorough knowledge of controlling accounts and office details; well recommended. R 185 Times.

Clear, definite want advertisements in The New York Times yield satisfactory results.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Help Wanted Female
15 cents a line.

FIRST-CLASS TEACHER wanted immediately of Isaac Pitman shorthand and typewriting. Address full particulars to Chairman, Business School, 44 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MATRON for tubercular sanitarium in Sullivan County; patients of Jewish faith; applicants will please state experience, references, single or married. Address M 61 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for care of three little girls, 4, 7, and 9 years; must speak French and English, be willing to travel, furnish best of references. Apply Hotel Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway, Tuesday, between 10 and 11. Mrs. Richard Bennett.

OFFICE MANAGER.—A wholesale mercantile company requires the services of a woman qualified to take entire charge of office, also stock details; state age, experience, salary. T 175 Times.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male
15 cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position to right man. L 242 Times Downtown.

A SMART LOOKING YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD ADDRESS, TO POSE FOR ILLUSTRATIONS AND SKETCHES. ROOM 809, 1,931 BROADWAY.

BARBER.—Young man; first-class; German. Apply 25 Rose Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOY, BRIGHT AMERICAN, WANTED IN OFFICE OF DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE. M 59 TIMES.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity for man who can show good sales record and unquestionable references; commission basis and extraordinary inducement to the right party. D 85 Times.

ENGINEER, &c.—Services of young engineer or salesman, familiar with construction work, to interview architects, engineers, contractors; liberal allowance to right party; state age, references, &c., V 35 Times.

MANAGER.—Competent to take care of a plantation in Sullivan County for tubercular patients of Jewish faith; applicants will please state age, experience, references, single or married. M 60 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer, with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMAN, high grade, with good following, to carry as side line of line of ladies' waists and dresses; larger cities, from Cleveland to Omaha; established trade; commission basis; expenses advanced. Address T. R., 158 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN, having ribbon, silk, and velvet trade, can connect with new concern; interest given to proper party. S. Matz, 65 East 12th St.

SALESMAN, experienced on mercerized thread, for the manufacturing trade; salary and commission. Y 232 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted with established trade in men's, boys', and children's headwear novelty; good opportunity for right man; commission basis. Sagar & Slotorosa, 357 Greene St.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 149 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 102 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in mail order department; must have thorough knowledge of mail order business. X 377 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 30, solicitor, advertising; neighboring city; commission only; should earn $40 weekly. L 257 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted
15 cents a line.

Female.

I AM UNABLE TO LEAVE HOME TO work; I can do all kinds of fine sewing, such as hemstitching and embroidery, also knitting and crocheting, being able to make many handsome original articles, guest towels, bedroom slippers, linen and crocheted bedspreads, &c.; living in a country town, there is little call for this kind of work, and I would be glad of help in this direction, as the need is most urgent. Address D 86 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 treatment; ladies' residences. Professional, 2287 8th Av., (130th.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Familiar filing, typewriting, figuring, &c.; $6; references. L 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, (16,) bright, neat American girl; beginner; plain writer; office assistant; no agency; $6. C 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assisting bookkeeper; good mechanician, grammarian; quick comprehension; $8. L 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEwriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, ambitious beginner; graduate good business school; $6. L 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, fluent correspondent, high school graduate; 6 years' experience; $12. L 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; rapid and reliable; understands office work; $10. L 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, and reliable; understands office work; $7. L 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; refined girl; assist office duties; $6. L 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; familiar filling, billing, &c.; $12. L 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; clean cut; $10. L 260 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted
15 cents a line.

Male.

ABLE ASSISTANT OR SECRETARY.—Young man, 19, wishes position where ability is essential; excellent references. A. B., Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER. YOUNG MAN, 33 YEARS OF AGE, MARRIED, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, EIGHT YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN ALL BRANCHES OF MODERN ACCOUNTING METHODS WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH BUSINESS OFFERING A FUTURE. ADDRESS BOX 238 TIMES, 15 BEEKMAN ST., CITY.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. — Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1830.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.A.—ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; investigations; statements; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened, closed, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets. Investigations. Auditor, 53 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, investigations; books opened, closed, written up, balanced, systematized, kept part time; terms moderate. Auditor, Room 156, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2547 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; auditing, investigations, accounting systems; superior service, moderate charges. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone 6970 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, 8 South William. Telephone 404 Broad. Books opened, disentanglements; arrangements; $2.50 weekly.

BOOKKEEPER wants responsible position; age, 27; Scotch; reliable; references. Whyte, V 89 Times.

BOY, 16; bright, honest, American; intelligent, clean boy. L 247 Times Downtown.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—Young man, college graduate, desires evening employment. B 50 Times Downtown.

I WISH TO PLACE my Superintendent, who has been in my employ 9 years; an expert butter and milk production, intensive farming, fruit and poultry; understands thoroughly all machinery, engines, &c., and can upbuild and produce a profit from any farm or ranch; 38 years of age; married. Only those wishing an experienced and honest man who can take full charge of everything and willing to pay what he is worth need apply. R. Wagoner, Glenbrook, Conn.

SALESMAN-SOLICITOR, 27, married, experienced in building trades and real estate lines; able representative visiting architects and contractors; well recommended. D 332 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, competent to handle mechanical specialty; practical knowledge contractors' building, and mining equipment. L 268 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Traveling New York and Pennsylvania, wishes side line of shirt waists in conjunction with $9 line. Z 244 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Reliable American boy; beginner; good penman; rapid, accurate; $8; no agents. C 150 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, expert, A1 references; thoroughly familiar bookkeeping, office work; $20. L 264 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER, &c.—Young man desires position as timekeeper, payroll clerk, any clerical position; Downtown; best references. Kahn, 171 St. Nicholas Av.

TYPEWRITER, correspondent, linguist, (some stenography;) college graduate; $10. B 49 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced law clerk, reliable, efficient student, desires active position. Jacobus, 118 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, neat and well educated, not afraid of work, wishes position at anything. Y 37 Times.

Employment Bureaus.
30 cents a line.

Help Wanted—Domestic.

ALGONQUIN.—Efficient, thoroughly investigated servants supplied. 709 Lexington Av., (60th.) Phone 4961 Plaza.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

Call Riverside 4375 for efficient colored servants. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP; all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 1538 Riverside.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Reliable chauffeurs; references investigated. Berta Carlson's Employment Agency, 2,494 Broadway, (corner 93d.) Telephone 9627 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat colored girls; references. Harlem Employment Exchange, 2,149 5th Av. Harlem 251.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6016 Morningside.

Pianos and Organs.
30 cents a line.

XMAS BARGAINS.
USED UPRIGHTS.....$75, $125, $150
USED PLAYER PIANOS....$350, $400, $450
NEW PIANOS.....$400 to $750
Call and see the smallest player piano made, Baby Grand Pianos—used and new. Examine our stock before you decide. Terms to suit; music rolls, benches gratis.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, MFRS.,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Phone 5424 Stuyvesant. Established 1860.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 816 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange.
30 cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold. Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver. Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 131 Madison Sq. Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for diamonds in good condition. Howard & Co., 10 John St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2,298 Stuyvesant.

Musical.
30 cents a line.

EXPERT TEACHERS
will give strictly private instruction; Tango, Trot, Boston and all modern dances; during cold and inclement weather automobile transportation to and from free. Phone 6444 Bedford. 477-479 Green Av. and Nostrand, Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE C. A. D. O. CO., INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the CADO CO., INC.

Dated New York, N. Y., December 20th, 1913.
C. A. D. O. CO., INC.
By PAUL A. DRUCKER, its Treasurer.

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Saddle horse, gaited, bridle wise, bay, 9 years, long tail and mane; very intelligent; bargain. 220 East 138th St.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BELL & BOGART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 18,660. —Notice of Sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made herein by the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, the personal property belonging to the bankrupt estate will be sold under the direction of H. Linsly Johnson, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 260 West 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 5th day of January, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Hand trucks, four-wheeled trucks, upright engine, steel mixing tanks, weighing pans, beam scales, soap frames, truck bottoms, slabbing machines, cutting tables, soap presses, steel trucks and falls, stencil cutters, desks, chairs and office furniture, platform scales, soap dyes, cartons, circulars, wrappers, wax paper and boxes for "King Cole," "Sun and Union," and "Coal Oil Johnny" brands of soap, quantity of Star Union soap, together with all the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to trade marks, trade names, formulas and secret processes for the manufacture of the various kinds of soap hereinbefore mentioned, as well as all the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to the will of the business of said bankrupt company.

The aforesaid property may be inspected on the 2d day of January, 1

BOARD DISMISSES A MARRIED TEACHER

Mrs. Ortman-Gamse Took a Bridal Trip to Europe After Appointment.

THEN POSED AS SINGLE

Dr. Maxwell Presents Records of Women Teachers Before and After Marriage.

Mrs. Jeannette Ortman-Gamse, a teacher in Public School 4, the Bronx, was found guilty by the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday of charges of gross misconduct, in that she deceived the Board of Education by keeping her marriage secret.

The charges were preferred by District Supt. Taylor, and the teacher was dismissed from the service by a unanimous vote of all those present except Commissioner Barondess, who asked to be excused from voting. She was Miss Jeannette Ortman, and was nominated as an elementary school teacher by the Board of Superintendents on June 20, 1912, and was appointed as such by the Board of Education June 26, her appointment to date from July 14. After receiving her appointment she married and made a bridal trip to Europe.

It is said that she did not return from abroad until Sept. 26. The by-laws of the Board of Education say that a teacher who does not assume her duties within fifteen days after her term of service begins thereby loses her position. The first appointment of Miss Ortman—or Mrs. Gamse, as she now was—therefore became inoperative.

After a short lapse of time she applied for reappointment. One of the queries on the blank which she was asked to fill was whether she was married or single. This question she did not answer, but returned the blank with the other queries answered. The Board of Superintendents noticing the omission sent her a second blank to fill out. This she did not return. The Board of Superintendents, despite this fact, renominated her on Oct. 7, 1912, and she was reappointed by the Board of Education on Oct. 23 as Miss Jeannette Ortman.

It was not until Sept. 16, 1913, that the Board of Superintendents learned that she was a married woman. It was then that District Superintendent Taylor preferred his charges against her and she was suspended. The Committee on Elementary Schools, after several adjournments of the case, heard all the testimony on Dec. 9 and reported to the Board of Education yesterday in favor of her dismissal. It required twenty-four votes to bring about this result. Twenty-six members, including Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, and Mrs. Mirabeau L. Towns, were recorded in the affirmative. It was Mrs. Towns's first appearance at a Board of Education meeting since her recent appointment as Commissioner by Mayor Kline.

The board also ratified the action of the local School Board of District 46 in the matter of charges preferred against Elizabeth Curtiss, senior teacher in Public School 31, Richmond. The local board found her "physically and temperamentally unfit" to hold that position.

The report of City Supt. Maxwell relative to the absences and records of married women teachers, together with a supplemental report by Director Shiels of the Bureau of Reference and Research relative to the absences and records of teachers who are widows, was submitted. Dr. Maxwell in his report had not separated the widows from those whose husbands are living. It appears that there are about 1,300 married women teachers in the service.

Dr. Maxwell took certain married teachers who have been teaching eight years or more and compared their four years' record as single women with their four years' record as married women. These teachers numbered 114. Director Shiels found nine widows among them. Deducting these, 105 remained. Before marriage their percentages were as follows: Instruction, 92; discipline, 94. After marriage the figures were: Instruction, 96; discipline, 101. Before marriage their absences were 2,380½ days; after marriage, 3,049 days, or an average, respectively, of 23 and 28 per cent.

Dr. Wile said that in order to make the report fair and full Dr. Maxwell ought to submit another report giving statistics as to unmarried teachers who have been in the service eight years. The board decided to have him and Dr. Maxwell select a list of single women teachers for this purpose.

There was spirited discussion over the report of the Committee on Elementary Schools relative to action taken by the Board of Education on No. 26, authorizing Dr. Maxwell to assign temporarily an elementary school Principal to the supervision of classes for crippled children. Dr. Maxwell assigned Principal Henrietta R. Scheider. At its meeting on Dec. 10 the Board of Education, despite the protests of Dr. Maxwell and Dr. Wile, reconsidered its action and rescinded Principal Scheider's assignment. The reason given was that the matter was put on the supplementary calendar of the meeting of Nov. 26 and was adopted by the board without knowledge of its real character.

Commissioner Somers at yesterday's meeting said that in his opinion some one who had not fixed opinions on the subject ought to do the supervising. It was finally decided to instruct Dr. Maxwell to assign an Associate City Superintendent or a District Superintendent to this work.

The question of penmanship in the public schools was also discussed in a spirited manner. Commissioner Somers said that a certain man had been named as an instructor in penmanship. The board had not yet decided in favor of any particular system. At a critical moment in the discussion of this subject circulars had been received from a publishing house. He moved that the public school Principals be notified that the board had not yet decided on any particular system, and that they were free to select textbooks as heretofore.

Commissioner Stein read a circular from Dr. Maxwell to the school Principals asking for certain information with regard to the penmanship system followed in their schools. The first of Dr. Maxwell's questions, said Mr. Stein, was, "Is the Palmer system being used in your school?" Mr. Stein said it seemed strange that at the same time this circular was received by the Principals there also came to them advertising matter from the Palmer Company. He thought it might be worth a committee's inquiry. It seemed, he said, like opening the education door to commercialism.

Dr. Maxwell said that if Commissioner Stein intended to insinuate that the City Superintendent had planned any such arrangement with the Palme Company, he called upon him to produce his proof. In view of certain developments, Dr. Maxwell said, he would, if writing the circular to-day, couch it in language somewhat different, but for himself and for the Board of Superintendents he wished to express a deep feeling of indignation at the insinuation. That they had been actuated by any other than the highest of motives was a statement he repudiated.

Commissioner Stein said that Dr. Maxwell had constructed a man of straw only to knock it down. Mr. Stein insisted that the coincidence of the arrival of the City Superintendent's circular and the advertising matter of a publishing house, referred to in that circular, was something that should be investigated. He meant, he said, no reflections on any of the Superintendents. The board adopted Commissioner Somers's resolution.

Commissioner Man again brought forward his resolution calling on the By-Laws and Legislative Committee to inquire into and report on the truth and origin of the statement recently published in an open letter to Mayor Kline reflecting on the good faith of the Board of Education and upon the policies which it has advocated and adopted. Mr. Man offered the resolution in an amended form and the board adopted it.

President Churchill wished one and all—with emphasis on the all—a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year before adjournment of the last meeting of 1913.

CHURCHILL WANTS TO KNOW.

Demands Reasons for Many Statements in Dr. Maxwell's Report.

President Churchill yesterday, in referring to the appropriate committees of the Board of Education the recommendations in City Supt. Maxwell's fifteenth annual report, made some interesting comments.

On the subject of promotion and non-promotion of pupils he recommended that the Board of Superintendents give its reasons for not continuing last year's studies; tell why the percentage of non-promotion in the first grade is so high among the children not entering late, and tell whether or not it is now the practice to require of Principals that they ascertain and report the causes of non-promotion.

He said that Dr. Maxwell should be asked to outline a comprehensive concrete course of study, which will disclose the physiological and educational results of the shorter day plan for younger children and of the part time plan for upper grade children in congested districts.

He recommended that the High Schools Committee consider and report whether or not double sessions, such as are now held in Washington Irving High School, cannot be put into operation in the other high schools.

He said that Dr. Maxwell should be asked what concrete evidence there is, if any, that the assignment of his associates by classes of work instead of by districts produced last year better results than hitherto.

Strictures by Examiners Smith and Hervey upon the course of study, he said, should be referred to the Board of Superintendents so that if they are well founded the faults may be remedied. Needing explanation, he said, are the reasons for refusing admission to 400-odd applicants to the training school for teachers last year, the geographical distribution of those refused, the maximum size determined for classes in training schools, the specific changes in the standard of admission, &c.

Mr. Churchill said that the Board of Examiners should be asked what eligible lists are not exhausted; why larger numbers of teachers are listed than are needed, whether or not there should not be a higher passing mark, shorter lists, and, perhaps, more frequent examinations.

He thinks that the Board of Superintendents should report what evidence there is in class room work to justify the statement that there is among License No. 1 applicants "a decided falling short of general intelligence." He said that the Superintendents should report what information they have bearing upon the statement that elementary school teachers have shown in examination that "they have no broad outlook on life, no deep interest in life, no adequate knowledge of affairs," that "they are not well read, not well informed, and that the little they have read and the slight information they do possess lack the touch of a vitalizing intelligence."

BULL MOOSE IN FIST FIGHT.

Brooklyn Leaders Wrangle Over Successor to Woodruff.

Bull Moose leaders of Brooklyn, who met last night at the Johnston Building on Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to select a successor to the late Timothy L. Woodruff as Chairman of the County Committee, found such strenuous differences of opinion among themselves, but, after many bitter wrangles and one fist fight, they elected Charles S. Aronstam early this morning.

The meeting began with Charles S. Aronstam, the Vice Chairman of the County Committee, presiding. Mr. Aronstam was nominated by Charles J. Ryan of the Eleventh Assembly District to succeed Mr. Woodruff. Jesse Fuller, Jr., one of the leading Bull Moose of Queens, immediately arose, denounced Aronstan, and nominated Edward C. Dockam, leader of the Tenth Assembly District.

After that speaker after speaker arose and assailed one or other of the two candidates. A group in the middle of the hall, who had disturbed the meeting since the beginning by arguing loudly among themselves suddenly broke out into a free-for-all fight.

Mr. Aronstam rapped with all his might for order, but when he could not make himself heard he gave up the gavel to Edward W. Allen, Bull Moose leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District. Mr. Allen in his turn had to confess inability to bring the meeting to order.

The final vote was Aronstam, 271, and Dockam, 196. Mr. Childs withdrew.

BOY OF 17 A SUICIDE.

Clarence Battersby Shoots Himself —Dead When Mother Arrives.

Clarence Battersby, the seventeen-year-old son of Mrs. Flora Battersby of 501 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, committed suicide last night in his room at home. The boy left the house before suppertime, and when he returned about 11 o'clock his mother, brother, and sister were seated in the dining room. Clarence went on upstairs without looking into the dining room, and a moment later those below were startled by the sound of a shot. The boy was dead when they reached his room. He had shot himself in the right temple.

Clarence Battersby was a nephew of the late Alzamora H. Battersby, Vice President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association. His family could advance no explanation of the suicide.

REFUSES COLT'S MOTION.

Justice Cohalan Declines to Dismiss $781,280 Theobald Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan said yesterday that the law that Directors would not exercise corporate powers for their private advantage was inflexible. The statement was made in connection with his refusal to grant the motion of Samuel F. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, to dismiss the suit begun by Caroline De Wolf Theobald, a stockholder, who wants Mr. Colt to return $781,280, which she says was wrongly taken from the company.

Justice Cohalan said that involved in the case were graver questions than unwise and impracticable acts by the Directors.

"The law stringently and rigorously forbids the Directors from using or disposing of the funds or assets of a corporation," he said, "for individual enterprises, and for any malfeasance or breach of trust resulting in damage to the corporation they are subject to be called to account by the corporation. These principles are based upon sound public policy and morality."

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LOUIS F. ROTHSCHILD, Treasurer.

WHITE SLAVE FILMS CAUSE FRESH RAID

Pictures Which Caused Park Theatre Trouble Cut Off by Police at the Bijou.

WOMEN MADE COMPLAINT

Anti-Suffrage Leaders Seek Warrants from Magistrate Murphy —He Denounces Play.

Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger and Sergt. Quinn, with six plain clothes policemen, raided the Bijou Theatre on Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, at 10 o'clock last night, and arrested the manager of the theatre and three other employes of the place, where a moving picture, "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic," was being shown.

This film was a duplicate of the pictures which caused the raid at the Park Theatre last Saturday. When the action of the police last week caused such wide advertising of the character of the moving pictures, it became necessary to rent another theatre in order to accommodate the crowds anxious to view them, and the Bijou was pressed into service.

When the police arrived at the theatre the four persons taken into custody, one of whom was a woman, were told that they were under arrest. The last performance of the pictures for the night was being given and there were about 600 people in the theatre. The performance came to a sudden end, and about 300 of the seatholders demanded their money back.

The theatre employes declared that they could not return any money, as one of the men arrested had carried the night's receipts with him. Promises were made that the matter would be adjusted to-morrow and about half the crowd departed. The remainder, however, insisted that they would stay in the theatre all night, if necessary, to recover their money.

John J. Heageney of 765 Eighth Avenue, described by the police as the manager of the Bijou pictures; Julia Kenny, a stenographer, of 598 West 177th Street, who was acting as ticket seller; Henry C. Jewell of 31 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, the advertising agent, and William Roof of 126 West Sixty-sixth Street, the doorkeeper, were those arrested. They were taken to the West Thirtith Street police station, and later to the Night Court.

The arrests were made on warrants issued by Magistrate Murphy in the Night Court at the request of Alice Edith Abell, President of the Wage Earners' Anti-Suffrage League, and Marjorie Dorman, Secretary of the same organization. They went to court accompanied by Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger, and complained that the white slave pictures were immoral and indecent.

Magistrate Murphy earlier in the day had declared that he would issue warrants for the arrest of every one connected with the exhibition of such pictures. He had said this when the manager and four employes of the Park Theatre were arraigned before him in the Chambers of Chief Magistrate McAdoo at 300 Mulberry Street.

He held the defendants in $1,000 bail each for Special Sessions.

Attorneys Goldsmith and Abraham Gruber, for the five prisoners, waived examination when the cases were called, but asked that the bond in each case be reduced to $500.

"No one engaged in such an enterprise at this time," replied the Magistrate, "is entitled to any consideration. The bail must remain at $1,000."

The five persons held by Magistrate Murphy were Henry C. Bohn, manager of the Park Theatre; Benjamin Nussbaum, a ticket taker; Miss Frances ——, the ticket seller; William Hurley, operator of the moving picture machine, and his assistant, Max Frick. They were all arrested in a raid on the Park Theatre by the police last Saturday afternoon, when one set of white slave films was confiscated. Another set was immediately obtained by the management and the picture play has been running ever since under the protection of an injunction issued by Justice Ford on Saturday.

After holding the arrested theatre employes yesterday, Magistrate Murphy announced that the injunction against the police, which is returnable to-day, would not prevent him from issuing warrants for any of the managers of the white slave films.

"I believe that every performance of this picture play," said the Magistrate to Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger, who caused the first raid on the Park Theatre, "constitutes a separate offense, and if any citizen makes a complaint, I shall issue a warrant for the arrest of these defendants for every performance."

Mr. Gruber started to his feet in protest. "You have no right to issue a warrant except in your own jurisdiction," he said.

"You are wrong," retorted the Magistrate. "I can sit anywhere in this city, and I shall issue warrants anywhere in this city."

"But we have an injunction," replied Gruber.

"I will see whether the law can be governed by injunction," the Magistrate replied.

"It had better be governed by injunction than by the police," angrily retorted Gruber.

"In my mind," Magistrate Murphy said, "the injunction has been preventing the police from doing their duty, and, as I said before, I consider each performance a separate offense. I invite the citizens to come to me with their complaints."

"I object to this," shouted Mr. Gruber.

"I dare say you do," was the parting shot of the Magistrate, as he left the bench, "but I invite the citizens to come here just the same."

As Magistrate Murphy left the room, Mr. Gruber shouted, "This is persecution." He said that he intended to appeal to the courts.

Assisting Mr. Gruber and Mr. Goldsmith in the defense was Inez Milholland Boissevain. Deputy Commissioner Newburger and Sergt. Quinn and two police stenographers represented the department at the hearing.

SAY FILMS LIBELED THEM.

Solomon Hechter and Wife Object to White Slave View of Their Hotel.

Three suits for $100,000 each were begun yesterday in the white slave film cases. Two of them were brought by Solomon Hechter, the first against Samuel H. London, as an officer and Director of the Mural Feature Film Company, and the second against Leo C. Teller of the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn. The third suit was begun by Mrs. Hechter against Mr. London.

Mr. Hechter said in his complaint that he was proprietor of "Hechter's Oriental Restaurant," at 76 Second Avenue, and that the films, supposed to represent "The Outside of the White Slave Traffic" and "White Slave Headquarters," which had been exhibited at the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, and at the Park Theatre in this borough, were pictures of his restaurant.

To prove this he declared that they contained the placards used by him to advertise his place. His business, he said, was of the most reputable character, and his customers were all respectable.

Mrs. Hechter's suit is based on the fact that in the exterior view of the restaurant she is plainly portrayed standing in the doorway. The alleged interior scenes, Mr. Hechter says, were taken somewhere else. Samuel S. Rubenstein is counsel for the plaintiffs.

MITCHEL MISSES DINNER.

Others of New Administration Speak to Foreign-Born Citizens.

The Mitchel League of Foreign-Born Citizens gave a dinner at the Café Boulevard last night, at which the guests of honor included George McAneny, Marcus M. Marks, and Controller William A. Prendergast. Mr. Mitchel, who was first on the toast list, failed to put in an appearance.

Mr. Marks, speaking of the influence of the foreign-born citizen on the government of New York, said that during his administration it was his intention to open the doors of his office from 9 to 10 o'clock each morning to those of foreign birth. He expressed a desire to have all come and see him and offer any suggestions they had for the betterment of the city.

Mr. McAneny was the first speaker introduced by Nathaniel Phillips, the President of the league. The big majority, by which stamp of approval was placed on the last Administration, he said, proved that the people would never again permit a return to the old conditions in New York. The new Administration, he said, would do all that it had promised.

Controller Prendergast said that the coming of the foreign-born citizens had raised the general standard of the country's institutions instead of altering it to their disadvantage. He was followed by Miss Anne Rhodes of the State Progressive organization, who made an appeal to the foreign-born voters to aid in the movement for equal suffrage.

One thing which made her confident that this Government would never fail, she said, was the fact that it possessed the power of self-purification whenever it became corrupt in politics or business, either by the readjustment of existing political parties or by the creation of new ones. She attributed this power to the influx of new blood through immigration.

Others on the toast list were William H. Wadhams, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Samuel S. Koenig, Bainbridge Colby, James Mason, and Herman Glauberman.

LOSES 22D CHILD.

La Forge Has Fourteen Living, Exclusive of Five by First Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen La Forge of Fair Oaks, near this city, are mourning the loss of their twenty-second child, which was born on Sunday. Mr. La Forge is 72 years old, and his wife is 46, and they fear that no more children will come to them. Fourteen of the twenty-two children born to them are living.

Mr. La Forge has been the father of twenty-seven children, having been married twice and having five children by his first wife, all of whom are grown up.

SAY SCHMIDT IS INSANE.

More Alienists Testify at Trial—A Woman Faints.

At the trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest who confessed the murder of Anna Aumuller, Dr. William A. White, for ten years connected with the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington, was called yesterday as an alienist for the defense. He said that he was convinced that Schmidt was suffering from a paranoiac type of dementia praecox.

"Was he responsible for his crime?" was asked.

"He had a perverted knowledge of the nature and quality of his act, but I think he believed that he did right and that his act was a glorious sacrifice. I believe he thought he was commanded to make the blood sacrifice."

A genealogical chart, four feet by six, showing the number of suicides and cases of insanity which had occurred in recent generations of the Schmidt family, was offered in evidence by the defense. Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty objected to the chart, because he said that it traced members of Schmidt's family who had not been mentioned in the testimony. The chart was ruled out until it is amended by the defense.

Dr. Smith E. Jelliffe testified yesterday also that he considered that Schmidt was suffering from a paranoiac form of dementia praecox.

"Is it not possible that he is shamming insanity?" asked Mr. Delehanty.

"Absolutely impossible," replied Dr. Jelliffe.

Dr. Jelliffe said that Schmidt was suffering from a mental disorder of long standing and was at present showing signs of progressive mental deterioration.

Dr. Henry Cotton of the New Jersey State Hospital, the third alienist called by the defense, concurred with the two alienists who had preceded him in the opinion that Schmidt was suffering from a type of dementia praecox. He gave an account of a plan Schmidt had outlined for the rescue of Dr. Ernest A. Muret, Schmidt's confederate in counterfeiting, who was sentenced to spend seven years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. Schmidt said that he owned a gasoline yacht, and that he wished to take a party of courageous men with him to deliver Muret from prison.

One of the seven women who attended the trial yesterday fainted and had to be cared for by a physician.

AUTO KILLS AGED WOMAN.

Atlantic City Police Hunt Chauffeur Painter, Who Fled.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—Mrs. John M. Taylor, 65 years old, was killed to-night by an automobile owned by Mrs. George Hayday of Somers Point, who was in the car at the time, and who had been doing some Christmas shopping here. The chauffeur, Gustavo Painter, fled.

Policemen all over the city have been furnished with a description of the man, and railroad stations and the only automobile highway out of the city are being watched. Detectives have also been sent to Somers Point on the chance that the fugitive may go there.

The spot where Mrs. Taylor was run down, Atlantic and Virginia Avenues, is one of the busiest corners in the city.

JUDGE HOLT TO RETIRE.

Elkus Mentioned as Successor on Federal Bench.

Judge George C. Holt of the Federal District Court is expected to retire soon after he reaches the age which makes him eligible. That will be on Dec. 31, and it is presumed that he will stay on the bench after that only long enough to clear up business pending before him, which would be about Jan. 15.

He is the senior Judge in this district, although he has been on the bench only ten years, having been appointed by President Roosevelt on April 3, 1903. Before that he was a referee in bankruptcy. Abram I. Elkus has been mentioned as likely to be appointed to succeed him.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You All

TO-MORROW is Christmas: and may this Yuletide, and every other, bring you all your heart may desire of happiness, success and the things which make for both, as we hope it will for us.

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M. Goldsmith, 1525 First Ave.
George Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St.
Paul Helfer, 1555 Third Ave.
Cort. Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
Schultz Novelty Co., 118 Nassau St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 East 59th St.

BROOKLYN
Hardman Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
B. Guy Warner, 1323 Bedford Ave.
Alphonzo Smith, Jr., 27 Flatbush Ave.
Chas. G. Rosewall, 93 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Chevalier, 126 Greenpoint Ave.
Geo. S. Uniss, 117 Court St.
Guarantee Phonograph Co., 257 Wash. St.
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JOS. HEINRICHS

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FINEST COPPER WARE IN EXISTENCE

Electric Specialties

French Novelties

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'day & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel. MON., JAN. 5—Seats To-morrow. MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA

LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Sat., 2:15. TO-M'W (XMAS) NIGHT. Seats Now. Miss Billie Burke In a modern play of North American Homestead Life, by W. S. Maugham. THE LAND OF PROMISE

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day, T'm'w & Sat. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—TO-DAY, T'M'W, & SAT. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-m'w & Sat., 2:15. FIRST MATINEE TO-M'W. FRANCES STARR in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Mats. This Week—To-m'w & Sat. (No Wed. Mat.) LAST 2 WEEKS. FANNIE WARD in Madam President "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH." —*American.*

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. POPULAR MATS. THURS. & SAT. THE MISLEADING LADY REGULAR MAT. SATURDAY.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-day, To-m'w & Sat. 3 Mats. This Week—T'day, T'm'w & Sat. Popular Mat. To-day, $1.50 Matinees To-day. "What Bunty Did for the Scotch" GEN. JOHN REGAN Does for the Irish—but Differently."—N. Y. World.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. T'day, Xmas, Sat., N. Yr's, 2:25. Popular Matinee To-day, 50c. to $1.50. A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play. MR. CYRIL MAUDE In the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"

HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42D ST. NEXT MON. DIRECT FROM THE LONGACRE THEATRE. ADELE CONTINUING ITS 12 MONTHS' RUN. ORIGINAL CAST & PRODUCTION INTACT. Seats Now Selling 8 Weeks Ahead, including New Year's Eve & Matinee.

GLOBE B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. This Week To-m'w (Xmas) & Sat. Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:10. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, The Little Cafe by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—Special ORGAN RECITAL AND LIFE OF RICHARD WAGNER In Motion Pictures. All Seats 25 and 50c. (To-day, Fri., Sun., Mon. & Tues. Aft. 3; Sun. Ev. 8:30.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:10. MATS. THIS WEEK T'M'W (XMAS) & SAT. WM. H. DOUGLAS CRANE AND FAIRBANKS With AMELIA BINGHAM and PATRICIA COLLINGE in "THE NEW HENRIETTA"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. nr B'way. LAST 2 WEEKS. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season, SWEETHEARTS. Mats. This Week—To-morrow (Xmas) & Sat.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Extra Matinee To-m'w (Xmas.) ELSIE FERGUSON in Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan Comedy, The Strange Woman

GEO. M. COHAN'S Popular Mat. To-day, 2:15. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—T'DAY, T'M'W & SAT. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

COHAN & HARRIS' B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. To-day & Fri. 4 Mats. This Week—T'day, T'm'w, Fri. & Sat. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills. COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE

GRAND, 23 St., 8 Av. Mts. T'day, T'm'w & Sat. Richard Bennett, "DAMAGED GOODS."

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE Matinee To-day at 2. CHRISTMAS MAT. — "INTERNATIONAL BALLET" with "HANSEL AND GRETEL." CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST. Prices 25c. to $1.

Poultry Show OPENS FRIDAY MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—ADM., 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Thur. Mat., ASCHENBRODEL; Eves., KASERNENLUFT; Fri., Sat. Ev., FAUST.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day SAM HOWE AND HIS LOVEMAKERS

Opera & THEATRE TICKETS Choice seats all operas and theatres. Jacobs Ticket Office, B'way & 38th Street. Phone, Greeley 3026-7. Subscriptions bought and exchanged.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Dainty Marie. Belle Storey, Avon Comedy 4, Ray Cox, Bob Dailey & Co. & 12 Others

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Dunninger, Magic. CINEMATOGRAPH. Children's Souvenirs Holiday Week.

Academy 14 St., Irv. Pl. Mat. Daily, 10-20-30c. Stock Co. in "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE GAY NEW YORKERS.

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.

A—M—E—R—I—C—A

Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

Winter Garden Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Fri. & Sat., 2:20. Last 2 Weeks PLEASURE SEEKERS All-Star Cast. Tickets All Agencies. Box Office Prices.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON LAST WEEKS

Matinee To-day 2. HAMLET ($1.50 to 25c, Schools & Public.) To-night, 8...Passing of 3d Floor Back and Sacrament of Judas. Thurs.....Mice and Men Fri.....Light That Failed Sat. Mat...Passing 3d Floor Back Sat. Eve.....Othello All next week—Mats. Thur. & Sat. Shaw's "Caesar & Cleopatra." (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the Shubert THEA., 44th W. of B'way.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mts. T'm'w, Sat. & Tues., 2:10. DOUBLE GALA BILL ALEXANDRA CARLISLE The MARRIAGE GAME and Mimi Aguglia in Salome

Maxine Elliott's Thea. To-night at Beg. 8:30. WE ARE SEVEN Mats. T'm'w, Fri. & Sat. A Whimsical Farce by ELEANOR GATES.

PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. T'm'w, Fri., Sat., 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT Mats. This Week: T'm'w, Fri. & Sat.

44th St. Music Hall Cor. of B'way. Tel. Bry't 7292 LEW FIELDS.....Proprietor LAST WEEK EVA TANGUAY AND HER OWN CO. Mat. Every Day. Prices 25c. and up.

44th St. Theatre—NEXT MON. Seats Now For London Gaiety Theatre Co. & Production. THE GIRL ON THE FILM Ev. & Sat. Mat. 50c. $2. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Fri. & Sat. HIGH JINKS with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis

Booth Thea., 45th. w. of B'way. Mats. T'm'w & Sat., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark. "Delightful."—*Press.*

LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. Beginning TUESDAY. DEC. 30 SEATS NOW ON SALE. THE PHILANDERER By BERNARD SHAW

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:20. Last Week Mats. T'm'w and Sat. Oh, I Say! WEEK MON., DEC. 29. TWICE DAILY. ANNA HELD AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY.

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, T'm'w and Sat. AT BAY Extra Mat. T'm'w.

48th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Fri., Sat. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE FRIDAY. DEC. 26TH. BEST SEATS $1.50.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Ev. 8. Matinees at 2. Daily Matinees Begin To-day. Hop O' My Thumb, with De Wolf HOPPER

Evs. 8:30. Reg. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30. PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS! 39 St., nr. B'way. Five Sensation Plays: "En Dashabille," "Harl-Kari," "The Black Mask," "The Bride," "Russia." Special Christmas and Friday Matinees: "Ib & Little Christina"

WEST END Beginning T'm'w Matinee THE LURE DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. T'day T'm'w & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 blk. f'm 149 St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15 Mats. T'day, T'm'w & Sat., 2:15. Rupert Hughes' "EXCUSE ME."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

To-night at 7:45, Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Toscanini.

Thurs. at 8, Gioconda. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.

Fri., Holiday Mat. at 2:30. Prices from 75c. to $2.50, Haensel and Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond. Morgenstern.

Fri. at 7:45, Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.

Sat. at 2, Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

Sat. at 8, Pop. Prices. Alda, Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.

Next Mon. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Well. Jorn. Cond., Hertz.

Wed. at 8, Manon, Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tues., Dec. 30, at 8, Tannhaeuser. Gadski, Fremstad; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Hertz. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Aft. at 3. DEC. 27 YSAYE First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, Bach. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston

CARNEGIE HALL Tues. Ev., Dec.